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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. The Postmaster is required to give information by which subscribers can be found who refuse to take their papers from the Postoffice.

5. If the Postmaster does not do his duty in this matter, he is responsible for the payment.

6. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1875. NO. 151.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Progress Made with the Lumber, Usury and New County Bills.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention and What it Has Effected.

General Appropriation Bill to be Passed in the Senate this Week.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1875.

The Senate, being pretty well up with its work, adjourned until Tuesday night. The House, being sadly behind, held two sessions to-day, and adjourned to Monday, at two o'clock, P. M., and will also hold a session on Monday night, as well as three on Tuesday. Having trifled away its opportunities, in the early part of the session, it now finds itself obliged to sit day and night to get abreast of its work.

Much of the time in both bodies is wasted in discussing questions about which there is great diversity of opinion. The House spent part of yesterday and all of the morning session, on the new County bill, and nearly all the evening session on the Usury bill, which had been up twice before, and there seems but little prospect of either becoming a law; while the Senate spent half an hour in talking over the bill for the inspection of lumber, which it had on the slightest intention to pass, and which it finally postponed indefinitely.

The new County bill passed second reading in the House, but was loaded down with all sorts of amendments, so that its author scarcely recognizes his offspring. It would be impossible to detail or describe them; but the main feature of the bill, as it now stands, is the provision that no old county shall be reduced in population below 20,000, by the formation of any new county out of part of its territory, the population to be ascertained by an actual and new census. The opponents of the bill succeeded in getting it amended, materially, to-day, from which I infer that its friends are not any too well pleased with its present shape.

The prevalent feeling, in the House, on the Usury bill, seemed to be strongly in favor of prohibiting all contracts for interest above the legal rate, and of enforcing the prohibition by rigorous penalties. The sentiment of that body is different, in this respect, from that of former Houses. The members, for many years past, have been toward a relaxation of the penalties against usury, and there has also been, until lately, a growing feeling in favor of a total repeal of the usury laws. The popular experience, since the panic, seems to have changed all this. The screws have been applied too freely, by the holders, and there is consequently an outcry for a return to the old punishments for usury.

The free trade argument that money is worth whatever it will bring in the open market, just like any other commodity, has never struck me with much force. It is a fallacious argument, because money is not like any other commodity, and is not, in fact, a commodity at all. We sell horses and cows, and houses and lands; but money is never sold. The use of it is sold, but not the thing itself. We do not deal in it, or with it, or obtain or part with it, as we do with other property. It is properly loaned, to be repaid in kind, with interest for the use of it; and the comparison between it and the sale of other goods is therefore not a good one.

Experience has shown that the theory that money will bring just what it is worth, is not founded on fact. The real fact is that, as a general rule, money will bring just what its holders choose to think it to be worth. The practical effect of the repeal of the usury laws would be to place the money market in the hands of the lenders alone. At least, that is the way it appears to those who come here as representatives of the people: and hence the earnestness with which they press the passage of a bill of pains and penalties against all who charge more than six per cent. for the use of money.

The Lumber bill, to which I have referred as being under discussion in the Senate, was a bill to authorize the courts to appoint inspectors of timber in all counties having over 250,000 inhabitants. This would make it applicable only to Philadelphia and Allegheny; yet the representatives of the lumber interest were all against it, and it was indefinitely postponed. I have witnessed this fight, now, for three times; and this Senate one has terminated just as the others did, and as all others will as often as they are made.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention closed its labors to-day. The Senate passed one of its measures, finally, that for a committee to investigate the course of the Reading Railroad, and sent it to the House, passed through second reading a bill requiring all coal mined to be weighed, the pound weight to be the basis of all arrangements for pay for mining; and passed through first reading a joint resolution to appoint a committee of three from each House to investigate the conflicts between capital and labor, and report to the next session.

Thus three of their measures went through various stages of legislation; and they have a fourth bill, for the ventilation of bituminous coal mines, pending in the House. This latter measure was up on first reading on Thursday, but the Democratic leaders managed to shirk a vote upon it and it went over as unfinished business. The evident purpose of the Democratic managers was to kill it.

The resolution for a committee to investigate the difficulties between capital and labor was introduced by Dr. Wood, as a concurrent resolution. Mr. Strang renewed the objection he formerly made to a similar proposition. A concurrent resolution was a mere agreement between the two Houses, relative to their own affairs; it was not a law and could not be, and no investigation under a resolution of that kind could be prosecuted legally. He insisted that the resolution should be put in the form of a law and acted on as such. He was in full sympathy with the miners; was anxious to do every thing for them he could; but he wanted to do it in the right way, and would do it, in no other.

At his instance the resolution was changed to a joint one, which makes it a bill, whereupon it was referred, reported back, and immediately, on Mr. Strang's motion, read a first time. Honors were easy, in that movement.

The General Appropriation bill will be reported to the Senate on Tuesday night, and will have precedence thereafter. It will not, probably, be much amended, nor essentially changed. Its passage, during the week, may be considered certain.

SPECIAL.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Virginia Delegate Invents an Antidote to the New Bill—Chattanooga Hotels Dodging.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Mr. Gilman, of this city, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to-day, to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theaters and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theaters, managers are to have the right to issue reserved tickets stamped "not transferable," and when a party, not the original purchaser, demands admittance the doorkeeper can refuse him, but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money and thereby creates disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

CHATTANOOGA, March 6.—Owing to the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the proprietors of the two principal hotels here have surrendered their licenses, and will conduct their establishments as private boarding houses.

Enoch Arden Case in Quincy, Illinois.

QUINCY, ILL., March 6.—A genuine "Enoch Arden" case excites Quincy at present. Six years ago John Bimpson, a wealthy manufacturer, left for Europe, with two daughters, and sailed on the United Kingdom, which was never heard from until now, when news is received that Bimpson and his daughters are alive and coming home. In the meantime Mrs. Bimpson has collected $5,000 life insurance on Bimpson's policy, is married, and has a child by her second husband.

Keep Out of the Black Hills!

OMAHA, March 6.—General Ord has instructed Colonel Bradley, Commandant at Fort Laramie, to send out a force to bring in the remainder of the Sioux City Black Hills party, who are reported to be in a suffering condition, if the two men who came in from the Hills will guide the command. Orders have been issued to prevent any one else going into that country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Unfounded Rumors of a Discontinuance—Recovery of the Sick Juror—Mr. Redpath Denies a Few Reports—Ovington Subpœnaed for the Plaintiff—Plymouth Church Contributes to the Defense.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Rumors prevailed yesterday in the absence of any proceedings in the Beecher trial, that one of the parties to the suit had withdrawn, and that there would necessarily follow a discontinuance of the case. The rumors doubtless grew out of the report that one of the principal counsel had resolved to withdraw in consequence of neglect to his other business, which his attendance for two months in the Brooklyn court had caused. He had been induced, however, to remain in the case, and will doubtless conduct it to the close. Mr. Jeffreys, the sick juror, on whose account the trial was adjourned till Monday, has entirely recovered from his indisposition. The attendance at the trial is to be limited hereafter, and Judge Nelson has expressed an intention to allow to enter the court room only the number of spectators that will just fill the seats. When filled, the court room will hold at least six hundred persons, and on no day since the trial began have there been less than five hundred spectators present. The most importunate persons who apply for admittance are ladies, and sometimes they succeed in passing the guard.

MR. REDPATH'S CORRECTION.

Mr. James Redpath, of Boston, who is now in Washington, has sent to the *Tribune* the following card in relation the rumor connecting his name with the True Story, etc:

Editor New York Tribune:

SIR:—Mr. Tilton did not send me "the original manuscript of his True Story to have it surreptitiously published in New England."

I never had the remotest intention of publishing it.

I never became alarmed at the consequences of publishing it.

I have not been summoned as a witness for the defense.

When Mr. Morris said in his opening speech that I acted as Mr. Beecher's agent to get my friend Frank Moulton out of the case, he stated what he cannot prove, because it is not true. I acted without Mr. Beecher's knowledge.

This card covers the misstatements with which my name has been associated.

Your truly, JAMES REDPATH.

The *Tribune* says Mr. Redpath will appear as a witness for the defense.

Mr. E. J. Ovington, who testified the past week for the defense in the Tilton-Beecher suit, has been subpœnaed by the prosecution, and in consequence could not sail for Europe, as he intended. Mr. Tilton's counsel have knowledge of several letters which Ovington wrote and which they want identified and put in evidence. There is a rumor current, that Plymouth church has subscribed $125,000 to defray the expenses of this suit, but nothing so far into details as to relate the action of Bowen, who entered a hearty protest against the appropriation and utterly refused to be a party to it.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, the Lower Lakes, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, colder, clearing weather. For New England, northerly winds, low pressure and snow, with clearing, colder weather in the afternoon. For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary pressure and temperature, clear weather and northwest winds, backing to southeast in Texas. For the Northwest, the Upper Lakes and Missouri, falling barometer, southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather. The rivers will rise at Memphis and Vicksburg, and fall at St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati. Cautionary signals continue from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Albany Museum building was burnt Friday night; loss $60,000.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has completely recovered his health in Europe.

General Sheridan and Colonel Forsythe, of his staff, left New Orleans Saturday afternoon for the West.

Mrs. Henry M. Field, wife of the editor of the New York *Evangelist*, died in that city Saturday evening.

A. C. Hamilton has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kenealey has given notice that on the 16th inst. he will call the attention of Parliament to the Tichborne case.

The Standing Committee of Detroit has confirmed the nomination of Dr. Jagger, and rejected that of Dr. De Koven.

Austin Drake, the only son of Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, died on Saturday, aged thirty-one years.

Senator George G. Wright, of Iowa, whose term expires in 1877, announces his intention not to be a candidate for re-election.

Among the bills which failed of consideration in the Senate, was that to return to Japan one-half the indemnity lately paid to the United States.

Advices from Asia Minor state that in one district, out of a population of 52,000, there have died 20,000 since the beginning of the famine.

The steamers Baltic, from Liverpool; Weser, from Bremen; Anglia, from Glasgow, and Bifrost, from Newcastle, have arrived at New York.

Four men killed themselves, or were murdered by frenzied companions, in drunken orgies over the wreck of the bark Giovanni, on Cape Cod.

Depth of snow.—At Evansville, eight to nine inches; Columbus, nine inches and drifted; Louisville, six inches and drifted from eighteen inches to two feet.

General Colton, President of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, has declined the position of director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has pronounced the new issue of the Bank of Tennessee legal and a preferred claim against all assets of the bank. It is thought this decision makes the State liable.

The United States steamer Saranac sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, for Mexican ports. A rumor prevails that she will call at Acapulco and inquire into the recent outrages on American citizens there.

Hon. James Buffington, Representative of the First Congressional district of Massachusetts, arrived at his home in Fall River yesterday morning, where he died an hour later. He was fifty-eight years of age and had been indisposed for a long time.

A. J. Crane, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third district, Vermont, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement as disbursing agent of the Government and to making false entries as Collector, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $4,000.

The Standing Committee of the diocese of New Jersey has refused to consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jaggar as Bishop of southern Ohio. No action has yet been taken in the case of Dr. DeKoven. The Standing Committees of the dioceses of Pennsylvania and Delaware have refused to consent to the consecration of Dr. DeKoven.

At a meeting of the leading citizens and business men of Sioux City, Friday night, the Sioux City and Black Hills Transportation Company, with a capital of $100,000, was organized. Its object is the transportation of men and merchandise to the Black Hills. Teams will be at once purchased and trains started by the first of April.

Both branches of the South Carolina Legislature have adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor demanding the removal of State Treasurer Cardozo, for alleged irregularities in the execution of the law for the funding of the State debt. The Treasurer denies the charges, and an investigation will take place.

Forty-nine of the principal mercantile firms of San Francisco have telegraphed to the California Senators requesting them to support the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, stating that the San Francisco refiners, while advocating its protection, are endeavoring to make a contract with the Hawaiian planters with a view of defeating the treaty and establishing a monopoly to crush Eastern competition and advance the price in San Francisco.

Wm. McDonald, well known citizen, of Columbus, about forty-five years old, was found dead in the canal at that place Saturday morning. For many years Mr. McDonald was one of the most successful provision dealers of that city and was greatly respected. At the close of the war he was worth between $75,000 and $100,000, but through extravagance, bad management and dissipation, soon lost it all. His habits have been bad for several years and it is not known definitely whether his death was an accident or premeditated.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

EXPENSES AT CUSTOM HOUSES

Material Reduction at Many Ports.

The Good Work of Retrenchment to Go On.

Thirty Million Bonds to be Called In.

The Democrats will Claim Senator Johnson.

Republican and Democratic Caucuses on Saturday.

List of Appointments to the Civil Service from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1875.

Reduction in Custom House Expenses.

Several months ago a general reduction in the expenses of various custom houses was inaugurated, and it has since been prosecuted with considerable vigor. The aggregate, up to date, shows an annual reduction of seven hundred thousand dollars at the ports of New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, Mobile and four small ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This is a reduction of one-tenth the total cost. A further cutting down is contemplated in some of the offices named, and the work will be extended at once to all custom houses where the rule can be applied. It is proposed to bring the cost of the customs establishment down to the basis of the reduced importance and the revenues from customs duties.

Thirty Million Bonds to be Called In.

A call will be issued this week for thirty million bonds on account of the sinking fund, under the act of March 3, 1875. Interest will cease at the expiration of ninety days.

Senator Johnson's Political Status.

It is the impression that Andrew Johnson will be assigned by the Democrats to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Civil Service and Retrenchment. There seems to be no authority for the statement that he will not co-operate with the Democrats in their caucus, but maintain an independent course.

Appointments to Civil Service from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a complete list of nominations of citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, sent by the President to the Senate and confirmed:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—George H. Boker—Turkey.

Minister Resident—Benjamin Moran, to Portugal.

Secretary of Legation—R. R. Hitt, to Paris.

Consul—Maurice Faber, to Pesth.

Collector of Internal Revenue—J. C. Brown, Twentieth district of Pennsylvania.

Postmasters—Jonathan Jessup, York; W. B. Darlington, Westchester; George W. Mayfield, Wellsboro; Robert C. Lovett, Plymouth; W. C. Weller, Washington; R. D. McKinney, Phillipsburg; Mrs. M. Silliman, Pottsville; Mrs. Jane F. Righter, Mauch Chunk; Mrs. G. B. Scott, McKeesport; M. W. McAdams, Harrisburg; W. Scaughlin, Barnhardt's Mills; Lewis Markham, Irwin's Station; J. C. Benerson, Osceola Mills; A. L. Cassel, Marietta; John E. Torbert, White Haven; Laven C. Peyeert, South Bethlehem; D. Harriet Cox, Indiana; Volney Vaile, Kingston; Leonard Taggart, Emporium; W. Ledwick, Cunningham; Baskley & Groscius, Clarion; Mrs. Jane Henderson, Blairsville; H. O. Wilson, Statington; C. Jones, Coatsholes ken; R. H. Grier, Jersey Shore; W. W. Bardwell, Tunckhannock; G. W. Morse, Athens; M. H. Collins, Connellsville; A. E. Moore, Latrobe; J. H. Alderson, Jamestown; J. W. Ogilby, Carlisle; R. Smith, Honesdale; J. C. Taylor, Indiana; Volney Vaile, Kingston; East: I. W. Williams, Sharon; H. L. McGuigan, Tamaqua; W. W. Reed, Rouseville; George W. Grant, Reading; Mrs. Mary A. Snyder, Selins Grove; D. D. Grant, Franklin.

OHIO.

John W. Faller, Collector of Customs Miami.

William Thrall, United States Marshal for the Southern district.

Robert C. Kirk, Collector Internal Revenue Thirteenth district.

Postmasters—Thomas L. Thompson, Cardington; Abner Ustick, Mt. Gilead; Mrs. E. M. Hendrickson, Marion; Thomas D. Campbell, Ottawa; Allan D. Whiteman, Wapakoneta; Mary E. Risley, Delphos; Samuel Watt, Jr., Adaz; James D. Jones, Bellefontaine; Mrs. Blocker, National Military Home; John Neeley, Chicksville; Levy Wehrick, Tiffin; Mrs. B. F. Parshall, Lebanon; Daniel A. Thomas, Oxford; Mrs. R. A. Birdsong, Bellaire; Henry Bichn, Ripley; Charles H. Winters, Valley Springs; Albert J. Beer, Ashland; G. A. Himmickhouse, East Liverpool; James Hamilton, Monroeville, Nelson B. Stevens, Cleveland; F. L. Goodson, Belleview; Mrs. F. A. Perrin, Clyde; John Kahl, Shelby; W. Beatty, Fort Defiance; Mrs. Ellen Sanderson, Springfield; Mrs. M. F. Lowe, Xenia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Postmasters—J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg; Charles J. Rawling, Wheeling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1875.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon. There was a full attendance, including Messrs. Christiancy, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Paddock. Senator Johnson was not present at this caucus nor at an informal consultation of Democratic Senators. The Republican caucus, as the result of more than three hours' discussion, decided that the Senate shall take action on the nominations submitted, as follows: First, the resolution declaring P. B. S. Pinchback entitled to a seat in the Senate; second, the resolution declaring the Kellogg administration the legal government of Louisiana. Some Senators wanted the order of consideration reversed. Messrs. Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, Wright and Spencer, were appointed a committee to revise the standing committees. No action was taken binding members in regard to the final disposition of the Louisiana resolutions.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Bogy, Saulsbury, Davis and Whyte, was appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the Republican committee as to the representation of the minority, with instructions to inform the Republicans that Democrats are entitled to, and expect to have, in view of their increased numbers, an increased representation on the committees, say at least two on committees of seven members and three on committees of nine; also that the minority should be accorded the chairmanship and control of the other committees (no Democrat now on the Private Land Claims, which they have heretofore held. The Democratic caucus, being called merely for the purpose of organization, did not discuss any political questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1875.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE,

changing their intention to hold a session for the perfection of the Wheeler Compromise in this city, have decided to adjourn to New York. If the duplicate returns and other papers necessary to the task can be obtained from New Orleans in time, the first session of the committee, will probably be held Thursday next.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN—MINISTER CUSHING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to King Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendship on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him in the negotiations which were initiated under the late Republican Government and are now to be consummated. These negotiations contemplate the full settlement of all questions pending between the two Governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessors, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and navigation, none of that character having been made with Spain since 1795. Some favorable arrangements respecting our trade with Cuba continue to be pressed by our Government. It is probable the Department of State will, during the present executive session of the Senate, submit to that body sundry documents on the subject of our affairs with Spain.

SPEAKER BLAINE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE

The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Blaine:

Hon. Daniel Hall, Chairman Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.:

The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign; otherwise I would be with you now. The Republicans of the whole country are watching New Hampshire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the beginning of a healthy reaction against the temporary reverses of last year, and hope also of a safe, honorable and useful future for that great party which conducted the country through the perils of war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace.

(Signed) JAMES G. BLAINE.

NINE NEW PAYMASTERS.

The President has prepared a list of nine new paymasters, which he will send to the Senate to-morrow. The nominations are nearly equally divided between regular and volunteer officers. There were two hundred and forty applicants.

TWO PROBABLE NOMINATIONS.

It is understood that among the nominations to be sent to the Senate, will be those of Jacob J. Martin, the present Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, to be Postmaster at Montgomery, Alabama, and ex-Congressman C. C. Sheats, of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor.

DECISION UNDER THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Internal Revenue office rules that when the same cistern contains spirits produced before and after midnight of the third instant, the burden of proof rests on the distiller to show the precise quantity distilled on the third. Unless satisfactory evidence is given to the Collector of the quantity so produced, the whole contents must be stamped at ninety cents, and the distiller left to his claim for a refund.

"LITTLE RHODY" ASSERTS HERSELF.

Collision Between Federal and State Officers Over a Lot of Liquors—Stirring Speech of Governor Howard Before the State Senate.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSES ON SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A Newport, R. I., dispatch says: Governor Howard presented the report of Chief Constable Northup to the Senate yesterday afternoon, relative to the official interference of United States Marshal Coggeshall, at the recent seizure of liquors, which were under the protection of the State. His speech has, it is said, caused a profound sensation throughout the State. The following is the substance of the speech:

"In the collision between officers of the State and the United States, I was called on by a member of the constabulary force and informed of an existing difficulty, and asked to interfere in the matter. It seemed to me, on an examination of the facts, that although there was no doubt in my own mind that I might direct a portion of the military establishment of the State to sustain the State officers of law, yet prudence required that the question might better be decided by a court than by an intervention of the military. Besides, I was reluctant to bring the military into antagonism with the police of the city of Providence. I therefore directed the constabulary to make no further effort to seize the liquor then held by the United States Marshal and chief of the police. As a result there has been pleased as a victory on the part of the United States Marshal and his deputy. It seems proper that I should therefore say that the pusillanimity, if any, is mine, rather than that of the State constabulary, and the obloquy, if any, is mine. I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are collusive and a thinly disguised sham, and I share the general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our Commonwealth is subjected. I see clearly the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for an early and proper adjustment of matters. I have also been dinned into our ears for the past six months threats with regard to Fort Adams and revenue cutters, but so long as these threats are confined to words, they have been treated as such, yet when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams and the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter had been placed at the disposition of the Marshal, it seems proper to ask, why is this done? Whom is it designed to overawe? A foreign foe, not a turbulent community in rebellion. It must be, then, for the purpose of waging war with the people of a State whose people from the date of its settlement have been noted for their intelligent conservatism and patriotism. It may have been improper for the honorable body of the Senate to commence so long as they were menaces. But now that the issue is directly forced, I think it ought to receive your attention. You representative Senators, the mockery and a farce, if such proceedings as these are sustained by the Federal Government. Your honorable judiciary and executive may be overthrown in their offices, and the corps to the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the United States Government. No graver question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and the inherent rights of the people of the State with the United States. The little State of Rhode Island is entitled on such points to an equal respect as larger States or the General Government itself. I make no argument on this question. The matter is in the hands of the General Assembly, and I am confident it will be adjusted in such a manner as to vindicate the honor of the State and maintain the integrity of the laws. I have not the slightest doubt that the authorities at Washington, when this matter is properly considered by them, will promptly and emphatically condemn and repudiate the action of the Marshal in these premises."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1875.

ADVANCE IN STEERAGE RATES.

An advance of five dollars on their steerage passage rates will be made on Monday on all the English steamship lines, as the result of a conference between their representatives. The advance will affect those taking steerage passage from either side. The fast lines will charge twenty-five dollars and the slow lines twenty-three dollars.

HENRY VARLEY, THE ENGLISH EVANGELIST.

Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, from London, preached this evening to a congregation of about 7,000 people, in the course of which he referred to the religious journals which have been hostile to him, and his mission in this country, and Sankey, which he said were attended with great success.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1875.

ANDREW JOHNSON INTERVIEWED.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent sends a lengthy interview with Senator Johnson, who said: "I can give no pledge of my future course. I cannot say that I will act with one party or with the other. We have too much of party, and I propose to bind myself in advance to no theory of party policy. I have never done so in the past, and I do not intend to do so in the future. I shall support such measures as appear in my judgment best for the country, caring not whether it is a Democratic measure or whether it is supported by Republicans. I will never place myself in a position where I must do a thing because it is a party measure, or oppose a thing at a party's dictation. I place country above party." Mr. Johnson could not say whether he would participate in the debate on the Pinchback resolution. Being asked if he would not, in his new position, have an opportunity to pay off some old scores, and if he did not have a mass of facts against the leaders of the parties of to-day, he said: "Whatever I may have, I do not say, nor shall use nothing." My service in the Senate will not be a personal one. I do not represent myself, but the people. The country has now nothing to do with my personal matters and with what has passed. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I have buried resentments and have forgotten the ill treatment of individuals. If I can perform the duties that are now before me as conscientiously and clearly as I see them at this moment, I shall accomplish as much as human vanity may seek to attain."

REPORTS OF THE STORM.

Snow fell most of the day, followed tonight by sleet and heavy rain. Snow is reported throughout this State and Northern Pennsylvania, with sleet and rain in the southern portion of the latter State and Maryland.

FIRE RECORD.

Blairsville—Barn and Contents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., March 6, 1875.

Last night a large new barn belonging to William Stitt was burned, with six cows, one horse and all the grain, hay and farming utensils. The fire was the work of an incendiary. This is the second barn burned for Mr. Stitt. The insurance is light and the loss heavy.

Fonda, N. Y.—Man Burnt to Death.

FONDA, N. Y. March 6.—Early this morning the banking house of Hayes & Wells, at Johnstown, was found in flames, and on an entrance being forced, the charred remains of Edward Yost, a butcher, who slept in the bank, were found. The money, watch and a diamond pin of Yost are missing. No attempt was made to rob the bank.

Sunbury—Two Children and a Woman Fatally Burnt.

SUNBURY, PA., March 6.—Mr. G. Schrys' house was burned last night, together with two children. Mrs. Schrys is probably fatally burned.

Paxton, Mass.—Boot and Shoe Factory.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7.—A fire in Paxton, this morning, destroyed the boot and shoe factory of Bigelow & Son, and injured one or two other buildings. Insured for $30,000.

South Farmingham, Mass—$35,000.

BOSTON, March 7.—The factory of the American Butter Company, at South Farmingham, was burned this morning. Loss $28,000; insurance $16,000. The Boot and Shoe Shank Company loss $4,500, and surrounding property was considerably damaged. Total loss $35,000.

The next national House of Representatives will be more radical than the last—rebel-radical.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

MORE CABINET RUMORS.

PARIS, March 6.—It is said Dufaure, instead of Buffet, will attempt to form a cabinet. The latter, though he will participate in the formation of the Ministry, will remain President of the Assembly. Dufaure, it is reported will take the Vice Presidency of the Council and the Ministry of Justice. Grivart, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is mentioned for Minister of the Interior. The main obstacle, the question who to be Minister of the Interior, has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in the formation of a Ministry.

England.

THE WAR RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Observer* to-day says that the war rumor which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of Friday, has no foundation.

PASTORALS AGAINST RITUALISM.

LONDON, March 8.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and all Bishops, except two, have issued pastorals congratulating the clergy and laity on the prosperity and progress of the church and strongly admonishing the former against alleged Ritualistic practices causing the isolation of clergy from the people.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 8.—Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant died yesterday, aged sixty-seven years.

Arthur Helps, the English author, died yesterday, aged fifty-seven years.

Charles James Mathieu, the French astronomer, died in Paris yesterday, aged ninety-two years.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 7.—The United States steamer Monongahela arrived at Cape Town February 6th, and was to sail for Rio Janeiro March 1st. The steamers Adriatic, from New York; Manhattan, from Philadelphia, and Caspian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, March 7.—Steamer Utopia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 6, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 3-16@93⅜; for account 93⅜@93½. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107½; 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 105; new 5's, 103. New York Central 92; Erie 20; Illinois preferred 92.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes 65 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 96.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7⅝@7¾; Orleans 7¾. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Receipts—long clear middle 28s.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Refined petroleum 31½ francs.

Mouth of the Mississippi.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Jetty bill, as it was called, was put into the River and Harbor bill, in the last two days of Congress, and is now a law. It directs the improvement of the South Pass by the jetty system, at a cost of $5,250,000 for the construction of the jetties, and $100,000 a year for maintenance twenty years. The House had passed a bill for the improvement of the Southwest Pass, by an almost unanimous vote, but the Senate committee adhered to the smaller and less commodious South Pass, on the ground that the Select Commission of Engineers had recommended it. Captain Eads insisted on the Southwest Pass, in which the jetties were to be 2,000 feet apart, whereas they are to be only 700 feet apart in the South Pass, and he brought before the committee strong letters from Admiral Porter and other naval gentlemen, as also from forty pilots and steamboatmen of the river, demonstrating the superior advantages and value of the greater pass for purposes of navigation; but the Engineer Select Commission sent orders of the corps to the committee to urge that the improvement be confined to the lesser outlet.

The bill as passed is simply a concession to Captain Eads and his associates of the *privilege* of going to work at a pass where there is now only seven feet water on the bar, and to undertake there to obtain depth enough for the largest vessels. The Government takes no risk whatever. There is now no use made of the pass, so that there can be no interruption to the business of the contractors—if such they may be called—are to receive no money at all until they secure a channel twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide. Further payments are to be made as depth and width increase, until thirty feet deep and three hundred and fifty feet width shall have been secured and maintained one year. For all these payments will have amounted to $4,250,000. The remaining $1,000,000 of the construction price is to be reserved in the Treasury as security that the depth and width shall be maintained twenty years for $100,000 a year compensation. The entire sum to be paid under the bill is nearly $1,000,000 less than the estimate of the Select Commission of Engineers. There is a provision in the bill for reports by the Secretary of War on the character of the works for durability.

It is understood that Captain Eads and his associates will at once begin preparations for the work, and will, before the expiration of the eight months allowed by the law for commencement, have it well in progress.

The arrangement is certainly a safe one for the Government, and, if successful, may possibly lead to other large undertakings at the risk of the contractors. It is claimed that, being untrammeled in plans and modes of execution, and not being subject to delays in waiting on Congress for annual appropriations, the contractors can execute public works at less than their cost under the usual contracts, and the estimating that the original estimates cannot be exceeded fifty per cent. as is now generally the case. JOHN BROWN.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—INQUIRE at Fifth avenue Market House Drug Store.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FOUR Thousand Dollars for two years, on first bond and mortgage on city property. Address C. W., this office, giving rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay part cash, and exchange Pittsburg lands. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—Two Rooms, (First Story and Basement, or first and second or second and third stories. About 5 or 6 horse-power required, and rent must be moderate. Address Box 939, City.

WANTED—MORTGAGE—$80,000 ON First Mortgage of $50,000 worth of improved Farm Property in Beaver county, Pa. Address H. WITTMAN, Bank of Commerce, Beaver Falls, Pa., or 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, on first-class Property, in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny city. Apply to ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 114 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. P. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase and will establish manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm. The sales can be made to reach $300,000 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAG

The Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

NAMES are not things. Reform, for instance, is a good word—but wherever they are in power the Democrats are fast degrading it into a synonyme for corruption.

SENATOR MORTON proposes to call up the PINCHBACK resolutions to-day. Should the subject be pressed, it is not unlikely to prolong the session for several weeks.

THE exports from Philadelphia for last month amounted to $1,583,832; and of the thirty-eight vessels which cleared with the commodities so exported, twenty-two were American.

THAT small whipping-post yard relept the sovereign State of Delaware, talks of "organizing and arming" against certain future possible contingencies. This beats the Lilliputia of "Gulliver's Travels" all hollow.

THE vote thus far taken by the Episcopal dioceses of the United States on the confirmation of Dr. DESCOVEN as Bishop of Illinois, stands eight for to eleven against. The chances of his confirmation appear slim.

AMONG the cheering business indications is the fact that the exports from New York to Europe by the regular lines of steamers are assuming proportions unusually large for this season of the year. All the steamers which left on Saturday took full cargoes.

IT IS to be hoped the report is true that the President intends soon to issue an order abolishing the Civil Service rules in the Executive Department, Congress having failed to carry out his recommendations on the subject. The experiment has been a failure from the beginning.

BUT few of those whom it would have benefited will, we fancy, be inclined to mourn over the defeat of the equalization bounty bill. Their individual loss is the country's whole gain, since the failure of the measure saved the Government a sum estimated all the way from fifty to a hundred and fifty million dollars, at a time when the money could least of all be spared.

"COLORADO is a State now, and General Rouett, recently appointed Territorial Governor, may still continue to adorn the list of distinguished citizens of Bloomington, Ill."—*St. Louis Globe.*

Wrong. The amendment to the Colorado bill, put on by the Senate at the instance of Mr. EDMUNDS, postpones its admission to the Union until after the next Presidential election.

SENATOR GORDON, of Georgia, who is on record as having promised, in certain contingencies, to accept the leadership of the Ku-Klux of that State, has gone to New Hampshire to lecture its citizens on their duties to the Union which he fought so bitterly to destroy. There may, possibly, be cooler effrontery than this, but we doubt it. It altogether out-zero's the New Hampshire weather.

IT IS one of the odd signs of the times to see the Philadelphia *Press* opening its columns to a kindly reference to Senator CAMERON. The occasion was afforded by the adoption of the resending resolutions in the House, lately, which wiped out a stigma upon that gentleman, and we are glad to see the *Press* doing him ample justice in the premises. But we never dreamed of living to see it.

THERE has been a studied effort at Washington to make a lion out of ANDY JOHNSON. The old Rebels, whom he execrated in his better days, loaded him down with bouquets, tortured him with hand-shaking, and greeted him with prearranged *impromptu* applause whenever he made his appearance. This will all go very well until he opens that ugly mouth of his; then he will be sure to put his foot in it.

SCHUMAKER, the Democratic member of Congress who absorbed so large a portion of the loot of the Pacific Mail Company, and the only member of Congress to whom the receipts of that infamous source was brought home, has suddenly disappeared. Suit was brought to recover from him the swag he had pocketed, but before he could be served with the writ, he had got himself snugly quartered on an outgoing steamer bound for Europe. He has left his country for his country's good.

A NEW disease has broken out in various parts of the country, and is spreading with the rapidity of an epidemic. It may perhaps be termed an attack of dictionary. Hundreds of strong men and healthy women have been stricken down by it after a short spell.

"One vague infection spoils the whole with doubt;
One vital letter ruins all, left out:
A knot can choke a felon into clay.
A knot will save him, spelt without the 'k.'
The Hartford knot has somewhere got a spot,
And danger lurks in 'f' without a dot."

ON a question as to the construction of the clause "nor any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of the act," in the new tariff and tax bill, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that the new rates of duties took effect March 3, except on goods in warehouse, and except on those on shipboard February 10. Twenty-five per cent. is to be added to calculated duties on all sugars, and the abatement of ten per cent. is no longer allowed.

THE exact particulars of that recent Democratic State Treasurer's steal in Georgia are, that $152,250 was stolen outright; $68,917 53 was illegally paid out, and $508,817 59 is missing. The Treasurer, however, utterly refuses to resign, and there is some talk of retiring him on full pay and let a financial agent run the office. In Arkansas, too, we observe that between fifty and sixty sheriffs elected under the new constitution were found, a short time ago, to be defaulters in sums ranging from $500 to $20,000, and now General NEWTON, a financial officer of the State, is discovered to be a defaulter in the sum of $58,000. A very honest crowd, truly; and this is only the beginning.

A PAPER published in the Eastern part of this State says: "So many vices and selfish interests endanger the life of the Republic, that the State is entirely justified in making the education of its citizens compulsory." To which it may be answered that, aside from the fact that a mere enforced education will go but a little way toward the elevation of character, of the 12,320 school houses in this State 1,704 are unfit for use, 4,681 are incomplete, and over 5,000 are badly ventilated. Only 2,000 are accepted as first-class and perfect. Prepare your cages properly before procuring your linnets, Messieurs humanitarians. Do you think they will sing, else?

THE *Financial Chronicle*, good authority on the subject, concludes, after an elaborate review of the mercantile and financial outlook, that notwithstanding the conditions are in some respects less favorable than had been hoped, the prospect is, on the whole, encouraging. The great majority of our mercantile and industrial firms are earning the reputation of keeping their money in their business and of avoiding the allurements of speculations foreign to their proper calling. Another circumstance favorable to the revival of our domestic industry is the lower price of labor, and a third hopeful features consists in the fact that our forty millions of people are practising economy with a rigidity that has long been out of practice among us. The effects of this frugality on general business and on the money market, cannot fail to be of a decidedly beneficial character.

THE practice of calling out the troops in every local emergency does not, we are glad to learn, meet the approval of the authorities at Harrisburg. The summoning of the military to arms is always properly regarded as a menace; and it should never be resorted to, except when unavoidable. The preservation of the peace of any community belongs, first, to the local authorities, and second, to the sheriff. In the cases of cities, the local authorities are clothed with large powers, and can exercise a very wholesome discipline in the repression of disorders. But, if they are not sufficiently strong, there is, next, the sheriff, who can call out, as his *posse*, the entire county, if he chooses. When these two are insufficient, which may occasionally happen, the Governor may be called upon, and he may order out the military; but he is usually too cautious to do this, except when circumstances render it unavoidable.

Governor HARTRANFT has never, yet, ordered out the troops unless compelled to do so by the necessities of the case; and we understand that orders have been issued to all local military commanders not to order the assembling of the military, in any local crisis, until authorized to do so. The Attorney General has collated the laws bearing on the subject, as the basis of future proceedings, and the precaution thus taken against a premature resort to military force will, we trust, prevent any future complaints on the subject. On the appearance of any local trouble the first impulse seems to be to look to the military arm of the government for help; whereas, the powers of the civil arm should first be exhausted, and will, in nearly every case, be found sufficient.

COMPETITION.

The absorption of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the Union and Central Pacific roads is another contribution of fact to sustain the theory that Competition is sure to fall before Combination. A continued state of competition cannot be maintained where a combination to overthrow it is practicable.

The theory of the Grangers is that cheap transportation can be secured only by competition between rival lines, and the greatest expectations are founded, by a large class of people, upon the maintenance of a competition in the carrying trade that will always keep prices down to the lowest possible margin of profit. Yet experience is everywhere and in every instance against this theory. For a little while, a sharp competition between rival lines gives to the community the benefit of low rates; but only for a very little while. In the end, either the stronger absorbs the weaker, or crushes it out altogether, or the rivals, if neither is capable of using up the other, come to a mutual understanding and effect a combination which gets back from the public, by higher prices, more than the public gained by the temporarily low rates.

The Pennsylvania Railroad was, for several years, the competitor, in the carrying trade, with the Pennsylvania Canal, owned by the State. The competition, for a time, was sharp, but it did not last long. The State soon found that the canals did not pay, and that she must either advance a large sum, annually, to keep them up, or abandon them, or sell them. She chose the latter alternative, and the Pennsylvania road became the purchaser. The rivalry ended in the absorption of the public line by the private one.

Those who contend that the United States should build and run a competing railroad line from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river, may learn from this instance what the result would be. The competition of such a road, if the Government should ever build it, would lead to such a reduction of rates as would compel the Government to supply, from its Treasury, the inevitable deficit in its revenues. The Government would thus be reduced to the necessity either of taxing the people to keep up a profitless competing railroad, or of burying out its competitors, or of selling out to them. It is not probable that the people would very long submit to taxation to keep up a railroad; it is still less probable that they would permit the Government to load itself down with debt to purchase all the railroads of the country; and the next step would be to sell its unproductive road to its competitors at whatever they might choose to give for it.

The public works of Pennsylvania cost the state, in principal and interest, over $100,000,000; and she got for them, when she gave them up because the cost of maintaining them was so terrible, $10,500,000. She thus, in the long run, lost nine out of every ten dollars she invested in that experiment. That the State profited by them, in other respects, is no doubt true; but that she also lost by the terrible demoralization which follows the possession of public works by the State, is just as true. The material benefits were no compensation for the moral injury wrought, nor for the immense pecuniary loss inflicted.

The State of New York is gradually but steadily and surely approaching the same result. Her canals no longer pay; and she has now arrived at the point where she must render her canals toll free to enable them to compete successfully with the railroads. It is extremely doubtful whether the railroads will not carry the cheapest, even then; but the other fact remains unchallenged that the State, if she retains the canals, must assume the intire burden of keeping them up, as her contribution towards cheap transportation. We do not fancy she could continue this policy long. There is not enough luxury in it to pay for the cost of it; and already there is talk of selling all the lateral canals, for the sake of better maintaining the principal line. If that is done, we venture to predict that the main line will speedily follow. The people will not long see themselves to keep up a competing transportation line.

The instances are numerous where rival lines have kept up a rattling fight with each other for a little while and then consolidated their interests. Long before railroads were common, rival stage lines and canal lines competed with each other fiercely for a few weeks or months, and then faded away or were absorbed by the stronger. Rival street railway lines generally end in the same way; and while the public are amused, once in a while, with a sharp fight between the leading lines of railroads in the country, the general history is that of a combination among such lines rather than of a cutthroat rivalry between them.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is trying very hard to earn a reputation out West as an anti-monopoly concern; but its real purpose is either to drive its competitors off or bring them to terms. If it could have its way there would not be another road in the country to compete with it.

The competition of the Pacific Steamship Company with the Pacific railroads has been of considerable duration, and was very active while it lasted. The result has been to cripple both, but as the steamship company has been crippled the most, it has been the first to yield. It was fast using itself up; and having sacrificed a million of its cash to get a half million subsidy, annually, from the Government, and finally having lost the subsidy as well as the million, it has been forced to knuckle down and surrender the game. It was impossible to keep up forever a competition injurious to both; and, as a matter of course, the weakest has gone to the wall.

Is there, then, no such thing as healthy competition? Yes, there is such a thing, in matters common to all alike; but in a business requiring immense capital, with enough for one to do, and not enough for two, the competition between two for it must in the end lead to the ruin of one or the other, or to the eventual combination of both. Especially is it impossible for the Government to enter into such competition with the capital and enterprise of its citizens. Capitalists can afford to risk their money in competing sharply with rivals, if they choose; but Government has no capital other than the general wealth of the people, which is intrusted to its keeping for safety and protection, and not for use in enterprises that are not merely unproductive but expensive, and hence it cannot be expected to engage in building railroads that can be kept up only by large annual appropriations.

The competition of the railroads with the steamboats on the Western waters has ended by driving the steamboats off the rivers. There is, therefore, no longer any competition between them. One has destroyed the other. In like manner, the Government, if its purse was long enough, in operating a competing railroad, might in the end ruin and drive off its competitors; but it would then have to assume a monopoly of the carrying trade, and construct an immense network of political patronage in that would bring unheard of corruptions in its train. The last end would be worse than the first. The present condition of things is bad enough; but that would be infinitely worse.

THE Austin (Texas) *Statesman* is the official Democratic organ of the ultra Democratic government of that State, yet even it is compelled to admit that there is no security for human life there, and to suggest the passage of a law creating a perpetual jury for the trial of murder cases. It says:

"Many men arrested and guilty of the most atrocious murders are never brought to trial. Some are sent to jails, from which they find little trouble in escaping, while the trials of others are postponed from one term of the court to another, until witnesses either die or move away, and then, when their cases are called, there is no evidence against them, and they are set free, encouraged to continue their deeds of blood."

If such a statement had appeared in a Republican journal, the entire Democratic press, North and South, would instantly have given it the lie, stigmatizing it as an infamous "Radical" calumny against the good name of that delectable Commonwealth.

IN ANSWER to a correspondent who asks us to publish the full text of the new revenue bill, we state that the provisions of the law have already been printed in our columns. They may, however, be comprehensively summarized as follows: The law fixes the tax on whisky at ninety cents per gallon from and after the passage of the act, and on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound. It increases the tax on cigars from $5 to $6 per thousand, and adds 25 per cent. to the duty on each and every grade of sugar, molasses, meiada, and concentrated juice of sugar cane. It repeals the 10 per cent. horizontal clause of the act of June 6, 1872. Bolting cloth made of silk, which the Customs Department has heretofore included among the articles dutiable at 60 per cent., is put on the free list; and pass-books in savings banks, which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had declared were covered by the provisions of the "little tariff bill" and subject to stamps, are excepted from stamps. The following is an estimate of the revenue anticipated by the measure:

Whisky	$16,850,000
Tobacco	4,000,000
Sugar	8,213,000
Ten per cent. on Imported Goods	8,000,000
Total	$37,703,000

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The earth is still "white-souled," and spring feels only "so-so."

The ice in Lake Michigan reaches out twenty miles from Chicago.

Indiana and Minnesota have just refused to pass compulsory education laws.

The engine drivers on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada propose to strike today.

An International Chamber of Commerce is one of the best of the new projects mooted.

"Fell on the ragged edge of despair" is the way they chronicle death by the buzz saw now.

Rents in the business portion of New York are ten per cent. lower than last year, this spring.

Spelling as a fine art has evidently not been cultivated to any great degree in our classic burg.

One of the reporters in the Beecher trial is down with the small-pox, and all the rest are to be pitied.

A magazine writer has discovered that the Atlantic ocean is drying up. He probably saw some of it mist.

Young ladies have taken to the mania of collecting stamps again. Their mania for spending them is chronic.

A shrewd Western editor drives off tramps by offering them fifty cents an hour to read MS. poetical contributions.

The Californians are cultivating the bamboo with prospects of great success. They say there's no bamboozing about it.

The most effective of all ways to help labor is simply to let it alone. Just now, especially, this is a truth worth remembering.

Attention, office-seekers! An Ohio paper refuses to support a candidate for office, because he doesn't pay his newspaper subscription.

Benign Iowa has nine women county school superintendents. Their number proves them still within the bounds of tenderness.

Is this satire, or what? Having utterly failed on the stage, Kate Field is now said to contemplate an early entry into the ministry.

The indications are that the railroad war has reached its most violent stage, and that no further throat-cutting will be indulged in.

Bluff old Ben. Wade proposes to rise up and "see" ancient William Allen, and go him "one better," in the stakes for the Governorship of Ohio.

There is a young lady in Baltimore who behaves so shockingly and causes her parents so much pain, that they have named her Neuralgia.

Creditable. Although the Jewish people of Philadelphia number about ten thousand souls, there is but one of their race in the county prison.

The Germans have no intention of aiding France to help place them *hors de combat*, and so a decree has been issued forbidding the exportation of horses.

During the past year there was a decline of two millions in the value of the exports from Canada, and two and a half millions in the value of the imports.

The Dover *Mail* is the strongest Republican weekly in New Jersey. It has conscience, audacity, intelligence, versatility, wit, and deserves the largest success.

Better times are coming. With the resumption of canal navigation, now only two months distant, a large movement in grain and general merchandise may be expected.

Observe how a man's egotism colors everything he looks at with the hues of his own individuality. George Wilkes says Shakespeare was the "meanest of mankind."

This spelling match fever cannot last long, but while it does it may be made to correct effectually and permanently a good deal of careless orthography in indispensable words.

Our savans, geologists, geographers, topographers, palæontologists, ornithologists, trianguiators, botanists and bug-hunters, will soon be again on the Western march, fully equipped.

The Canadian Government is about to withdraw its twenty cent pieces from circulation. The resemblance of the coin to twenty-five cent pieces has been costly to many people.

An Indiana paper suggests that in future the Legislature should hold its sessions in each city in turn throughout the State. It has evidently never heard of the confluent small-pox.

An equal laborer is worthy of an equal hire, and yet the wages of male teachers in Philadelphia last year averaged $154 50 per month, against an average for females of $51 31. Shame!

Wisconsin has just passed a compromise railroad law, in which the principles of State regulation and fixed rates have been retained, but raising the old rates for all except short distances.

The late decision of the United States Supreme Court affirming the right of the State to tax lands granted to railroads, throws open to taxation 129,000 acres in one county in Michigan alone.

Think of it! When the natural resources of America are fully developed, the continent will afford sustenance to 3,000,000,000 inhabitants, or five times the present population of the globe.

In a Minnesota storm two years ago a man named Taylor was lost. He had fifteen hundred dollars with him at the time. His bones were discovered the other day, and the money was found all right.

A hint. The manufacture of calcined granite as a substitute for clay in the manufacture of earthenware articles, the material being found capable of standing a strong fire and to be unaffected by transitions of heat and cold, is becoming an important industry in England.

PERSONAL.

Letters from Europe to friends of Bishop Odenheimer contain the welcome information that the Bishop is completely restored to health.

General Bingham, of Philadelphia, will entertain Speaker Blaine at dinner in that city on Wednesday evening next, and a large number of Pennsylvania politicans have been invited.

General Sherman will publish his diary, and the Appletons will have it about May 1st. It dates back to July 1, 1840, the date of his appointment as second lieutenant. Four-fifths of the book, which will be in two volumes, will relate to the late war.

Young Boucicault, who has been appointed to a cadetship at West Point, on being asked by Secretary Belknap why he did not follow in the footsteps of his father and become an author, said: "Oh, I don't want to knock the governor out of water." He'll do.

Thirty Chicago newsboys were imported into Milwaukee the other day, to break up a strike of the Milwaukee newsboys against the Chicago morning papers, and after a smart fight between the gamins, they all went to work and sold more papers that ever.

Speaking of Godlove Orth the *World* thinks him of German extraction because "Godlove" is simply "a translation of the honest old German name of Gottlieb." But the English translation of "Gottlieb," as the erudite *World* should know, is Theophilus, as any prop-eudite Greek grammar could tell any hyperphemic or necrophagous polypragmon.

The widow of a Chicago policeman, who died in 1871, finds herself possessed of a dower interest in the site of two elegant residences on a fashionable avenue in that city. Her husband conveyed the title in 1858, forging his wife's signature to the deed, and after his death she began the dower suit, which, on Friday, terminated in her favor. Since the fraudulent conveyance in 1858, the property has increased in value perhaps fifty-fold, and the widow's dower interest is now enough to make her very comfortably off. That was not a bad forge for her.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A perfumery factory has been started at Warren, Pa.

All the factories in Bellaire, Ohio, have been running on full time during the entire season.

A hundred miners have resumed work at the old rates in the Carbondale mines, Athens county, O.

A company has been organized at Black River, O., for the manufacture of glass; capital, $50,000.

The Wooster, O., City Mill manufactures 4,500 barrels of flour every month. Thirty men are employed.

The average capacity of all the lime manufactories in Northern Ohio is about 4,500 barrels per day.

The Pomeroy, O., coal region is doing nothing. Along the Pan Handle road, at Coshockton, three-fourths of the mines are idle.

The Benwood Furnace and the Top Mill at Martin's Ferry, O., are shut down, throwing a number of hands out of employment.

Etna Furnace, Ironton, O., is now making ten tons of best cold blast car wheel iron on about two hundred bushels of charcoal per ton.

There have been shipped from the Ravenna, O., Diamond Glass Works, since they commenced operations, over 5,500 tons of glass.

The Napoleon, O., Agricultural Works, employing seventy-five to one hundred men, are negotiating for a removal to some more suitable point.

The furnace of Messrs. Kaufman & Co., at Sheridan, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, is in active operation, with a stock of coal sufficient for two or three weeks. The new furnace will be completed and ready to go in blast early in April.

The coal miners of the Lackawanna region very sensibly refuse to join in the movement of the strikers of the Schuylkill, Wilkesbarre and Lehigh regions, realizing the foolishness of a strike which could only result in misery to their families.

Seventeen employees in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tin shop, at Altoona, were suspended on Wednesday, by reason of work in that department being very slack just at present. The men drew cuts to see who would step down and out. There were also several discharged from the wheel shop.

Mansfield, O., has discovered that it is a good point for a glass manufactory. A citizen's estimate for buildings and fixtures for the manufacture of 30,000 pounds of fine flint glass per week is $22,452; the cost of material and labor $2,025, the proceeds at lowest cost $2,400, leaving a net profit of $375, or $19,500 a year.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 5th inst. says: About twenty-one steam boilers are kept in constant use in the Chesapeake rolling mill and nail works, in the lower section of the city, and are supplied with water from the city water works. Only five or six were in use on account of the scarcity of water the last four days, throwing several hundred hands out of employment.

The following are recent incorporations in Ohio: Youngstown Printing Company, $50,000; Grain Binder Company, of Fremont, $100,000; Workingmen's Association of Bellaire, $5,000; Second National bank, of Youngstown, $200,000; Mound Building Association, of Cincinnati, $800,000; Mount Auburn Building Association, of Cincinnati, $500,000; Pacific Building Association, of Cincinnati, $850,000; Insurance Adjustment Society, of Cincinnati, $50,000.

The puddlers of the Lake Erie Iron Company, of Cleveland, struck on Friday, and all the puddlers in the vicinity are now out. The occasion of the strike was the sale of ten tons of muck bar which would have been taken to an outside mill for manufacture, which the men objected to. The striker were receiving $6 per ton, the company having voluntarily increased wages to that figure. It is feared that this is the first movement in a pronounced strike throughout the various branches of the iron trade in that section.

The quantity of pig iron sent from this region for the last week was 15,215 tons, against 26,381 tons for the corresponding week last year. The supply sent from all the regions for the last week was 194,792 tons anthracite, and 41,559 tons bituminous; for the week, 236,351 tons, against 236,948 tons for the corresponding week last year. Decrease 597 tons. The whole supply so far this year is 2,060,492 tons, against 2,465,601 tons for corresponding period last year; decrease 405,109 tons.—*Pottsville Mining Journal.*

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* says: The furnace of Wright, Cook & Co., at Monocacy, this county, was compelled to suspend operations last Monday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a supply of coal. A number of men are thrown out of employment. It is rumored in the neighborhood that the Hacker Brothers, of Philadelphia, large capitalists, who are members of the above firm, will fully employment for their operatives by erecting a rolling mill to be conducted in connection with the furnace. This would be an excellent movement, and will have an important bearing upon the future of the place.

Bellaire, Ohio, has five glass factories, one of which, the Belmont Company, a small works with one furnace, started in 1865, has paid off an indebtedness of $20,000 and declared a cash dividend of thirty-nine per centum for 1874 on the capital stock, besides paying an annual dividend of five per centum, amounting each year. The works amounted in 1874, from the one furnace, to over $127,000. The works pay out to employees every month about $4,500, which is all expended in the town. The stock in this company is worth 625 per cent., $3,125 being now the price of $500 of the capital stock.

The stagnation of trade in Wales, owing to the lock-out of laborers in the coal and iron works, seems to be extending rather than any of which complaints have been made in this country. Ryland's *Trade Circular* mentions dozens of iron works in Wales where work is wholly suspended. One employed 11,000 and another 12,000 hands. The iron works have suspended operations for want of fuel, not for want of orders, so that the "lock-out" of laborers in the collieries is the initial cause of the stagnation. The effects are wide-spread. The tracks of the railway companies are crowded with empty cars and trucks, and the employees of the railway companies are being discharged or employed in miscellaneous work to retain them in service. Locomotives are laid up in the sheds, and the wages of workmen depending on the custom of the iron workers and colliers are being reduced; while Liverpool-accredited ships, which in ordinary times would be sent to the South Wales ports to be loaded with coal, are said to be laid up in the docks," and the worst of it is, that there is no prospect as yet of a resumption of work.

STATE NEWS.

Corry owes $156,458.

At Lebanon the price of butter was five cents per pound in 1825.

The Chester *Republican* is convinced that that place has a great commercial future.

A Blair county constable advertised a sale for February 30th. It never came off.

Two hundred and forty-nine widows impart a melancholy vivacity to West Chester society.

A Scranton constable recently sold the wrong cow and was arrested by the rightful owner.

The oldest student who ever attended the Normal School at Edinboro, was sixty-two years old.

The Great Council of Pennsylvania of the Order of Red Men, will be held at Wilkesbarre on May 11th.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says the Molly Maguires are again at their devilish work in Carbon county.

A West Pittston father recently gave his child a teaspoonful of coal oil to relieve an attack of croup, and killed his son.

Rev. Mr. Fulton has been called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Oil City, lately left vacant by the resignation of Rev. Mr. McFetridge.

It is rumored that Hon. C. R. Buckalew is about to remove from Bloomsburg to Wilkesbarre. What will become of the Columbia county Democracy?

The office of the Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia was opened on Thursday last for the annual payments by property holders, and the receipts of the first day aggregated $6563 63.

Joseph Brown, under sentence of death in Schuylkill county for the murder of Mr. Kreamer and his wife, has made a confession that he alone was guilty, no one having aided him in the awful deed.

Mother Christina Shanbacher died at Liberty, Tioga county, on the 23d of February, 1875, aged ninety-four years. She was the mother of seven children, grandmother of fifty-seven, and had one hundred and sixteen great-grand-children, and one great-great-grand-child.

A man arrived in Wilkesbarre the other day from England, and found his wife, who preceded him to this country twelve years, living with another man. Husband No. 2 cursed, and husband No. 1 having taken complete possession of the premises where he found his wife, gave her and his daughter a beating, for which he was locked up. Though from the land of Tennyson, this chap didn't see the Enoch Arden business.

Minersville, in Schuylkill county, can boast of a family of four brothers whose avoirdupois aggregated nine hundred and sixty-five pounds, which is just seven pounds heavier than that celebrated Lancaster brotherhood. And then without going out of the family to weigh any other fellow's sisters, these gentlemen have three own sisters who weigh five hundred and ninety pounds—making a total weight of fifteen hundred and seventy pounds.

OHIO NEWS.

Akron has a new fire-alarm telegraph.

Columbus has the largest depot in Ohio.

The peaches are all killed in Fairfield county.

Piqua ranks next to Toledo as a grain market.

Coshocton's new Court House will be finished next summer.

According to a Wauseon jury a jack has a right to bray at all hours.

Monroe county has a young lady named O'Connor weighing 425 pounds.

Ohio is said to have more idiots in her asylums than any other State in the Union.

Four men living in Morrow county lately chopped twenty-five cords of wood in eleven hours.

It is believed that the entire crop of fall barley in Butler county has been killed by the severe winter.

There have been twenty-seven deaths and eighteen serious accidents in Ohio mines the past year.

Portsmouth has subscribed $116,680 for the Michigan and Ohio Railway, which is nearly $17,000 above her quota.

Two students have been expelled and two suspended from the Ohio University at Athens, for attempting hazing of a fellow member.

The Tiffin *Star* says: "Clyde girls chew chalk and rub pickles over their faces on Saturday evening to improve their complexion on Sunday."

They have a dog in Concord, Delaware county, that chased a rabbit the other day, and not catching it, picked up a young lamb and carried it home instead.

Messrs. Pittenger & Campbell have sold their paper, the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, to the "Tuscarawas Chronicle Printing Company," which will hereafter publish it.

Like all other great men, General A. E. Burnside, Senator-elect from Rhode Island, is an Ohio man from Xenia, where he gained an honest living by being a tailor.

A new railroad is being projected up Federal creek, in Athens county, to strike the Pittsburgh coal, which is eleven feet thick in the southeast corner of Athens county.

The Zanesville *Courier* is prosperous, surely, when it can afford to put on such a handsome, bright new dress. It is an earnest worker for the success of Zanesville, and deserves the most liberal support.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company estimate their loss by the round-house disaster at Springfield at $50,000. The five engines destroyed were insured for $800 a piece in each of six companies.

Henry Kramer, an inmate of the Soldier's Home at Dayton, was found frozen stiff Monday morning. He had the reputation of drinking to excess, and undoubtedly came to his death from intoxication and exposure.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Clarion *Jacksonian* has hoisted the name of Rise-up William Allen, of Ohio, for President, and Hon. John Trunkey, of Franklin, for Governor.

At the recent municipal election in Philadelphia, the license question was voted upon in six wards, under special acts of Assembly. The following is the official return:

Wards.	For.	Against.
Thirteenth	1,593	213
Fourteenth	961	518
Fifteenth	2,273	155
Twentieth	1,774	97
Twenty-first	522	1,472
Twenty-ninth	994	83

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, speaking of the struggle for the Republican nomination for the State Treasurership, says: Several who have not heretofore been recognized as in the canvas, have put in an appearance, and the fight is getting interesting. The list of candidates comprises the names of Hon. B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Hon. John Aillson, of Mercer, late of Beaver; Hon. John Thompson, of Butler; Hon. Harry White, of Indiana; Hon. John Potter, of Clearfield; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; F. W. Mitchell, of Venango; H. Sturgeon, of Dauphin, and P. A. B. Widener, with the chances at present in favor of the first named.

General.

Pinch threatens to go over to the Democrats. Please do, Pinch.

The *Courier-Journal* thinks the "President will never leave the White House except in a stretcher." That remark is a stretch of the imagination, if not a stretcher.

The New York *Herald* writes the obituary of the Republican party, and it confesses to a feeling of sadness as it contemplates the mortal remains of the illustrious defunct: "It has done noble deeds. It has saved the Union; it destroyed secession, emancipated the slaves; lifted the Republic from the position of a group of contending, angry States into that of a proud, defiant nation, ranking with the great powers of the world. We are a nation, and this we owe to the Republican party." It seems to us that the party well deserves such an obituary is not likely to die.

Baltimore expends only one dollar a head per annum for the education of the blacks, against nearly three dollars per head for the whites. This is neither just nor politic; the State has an equal interest in the education of the two races, while each child is the peer of every other in its title to instruction.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERGNER, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
J. K. MCKEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nobles, John S. Dilworth, Robt. Bailey, Wm. Phillips, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeigler.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

OPENING!
Having completed the alteration of our Storeroom, we would respectfully announce our intention to Reopen
MARCH 6th, 1875.
We have arranged our Store with a view to the convenience of customers, and to secure expedition in all branches of our business.
Our Stock will be new throughout, embracing all the Latest Novelties in
FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.
By attention to customers, inducements in prices, and adherance to a high standard of quality, we hope to merit a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875
HATS, CAPS
AND
FURS!
A Large and Attractive Stock
OF
NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,
FOR THE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.

WANTED.
Agents in every town and county to sell
SUTOR'S PATENT AGITATING GRATE
"COMFORT."
The Greatest Invention of the Age and a Reliable Remedy for SMOKY AND DUSTY FIRE PLACES. No Fire Place should be without one. Call on or address
SUTOR & BRICE,
166 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A Liberal Discount to our Agents. MWF

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
As this Advertisement
SAT
AT WM. SEMPLE'S,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!
New Spring Styles in Suits.
New Shawls,
JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We desire to call special attention to the Large and Attractive Stock of BLACK ALPACAS just opened, running in prices from 25 cents to 75 cents per yard, including the Most Remarkable Bargains yet offered.
At 25c, Extra Good Black Alpacas, full width.
At 31 and 37½c, Most Decided Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Extra Fine Black Alpaca, equal to those usually sold at 65 and 75 cents.
Equally Good Bargains in Finest Alpacas.
ALL DESIRABLE COLORS IN
Colored Alpacas, Poplins, Poppons, &c.
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth, Twills, &c.
Children's Dress Goods, of every description.
Delaines, Tycoon Repps, Plaids, &c.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Black All-Wool Cashmeres.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS!
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
New Ladies' Made-Up Suits,
Fine Silk Poplin Suits, Evening and Wedding Colors.
Spring Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Would respectfully announce to the public that they have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
And are now offering a Large and Well Assorted Stock of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CARPETS.
SPRING!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between COLUMBUS WEST and LOUIS GLESEN & AMP, under the firm name of C. WEST & CO., Carriage Manufacturing Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. COLUMBUS WEST retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by LOUIS GLESEN & AMP, who, having purchased the interest of said COLUMBUS WEST, is authorized to collect all monies due to and pay all debts of the late firm.
COLUMBUS WEST,
LOUIS GLESEN & AMP.
March 1, 1875.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LATE FIRM of C. WEST & CO., I heartily thank my many friends and customers for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my late partners, Mr. LOUIS GLESEN & AMP, to public favor, he having superintended the construction of all work done by the firm for the past sixteen years, is well qualified to carry on the business; that with increased facilities for turning out work, I feel assured all work done by him in the future will be equal, if not superior, to that of the late firm, of the very best description, and that by prompt attention to business he will merit and receive a liberal patronage.
COLUMBUS WEST.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of purchasers to the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES AND BUGGIES, in Western Pennsylvania. Special attention is called to the
"BERLIN CARRIAGE,

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE

BOILER

EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY:

L. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

RE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS.

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

akins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

of Every Description.

ffice and Warehouse, 32 WOOD STREET, corner ond avenue.

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FULTON FOUNDRY,

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TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

OLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

AIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

lls for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

AMES B. YOUNG & CO,

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

ask'n' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

ARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

NION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, PINS AND SQUARE AND FLAT BARS, MERCHANT BARS.

pecial attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

NERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ASTERN OFFICE, 89 BROADWAY, N. Y.

lithographic Sections and Books of detailed information, showing calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.

PRACTICAL

umber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

s Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Pumps and Hose.

2 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty,

PITTSBURGH.

n City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ce and Warehouse, 139 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

EX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

obus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

TTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

merly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1810.

TTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

merly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., ded A. D., 1836, Manufacturers of the well-wn Jones & Nimick Planers, Lockers and kes, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter ales, Cutlery, Saddlery, Hardware and Pocket Cutlery, Guns, Rifles, Builders' and Pocket Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

OUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

ner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

NNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

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Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

et Bar, Band and Small Iron.

ffice and Works, Second Avenue, mediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH.

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

CHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

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ails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

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JOHN FITZIMMONS,

outh Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

rass Castings Made to Order.

ompt attention given to filling Orders for Finishing Goods and Light Plain Metal. Address

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DEALER IN AND KINDS OF

AP IRON, METAL AND STEEL,

o. Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON TO ORDER or FAGGOTTS as I have Two Trains of Heavy and Light Rolls running, ing Iron for Forging and other purposes. ICE AND YARDS,

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DERS SOLICITED.

'Keesport Iron Works,

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nished, Common, Charcoal and Juists Sheet Iron.

231 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

oughiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

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th Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

ufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PULLEYS, FITTING, HANGERS, &c. Rolling Mill and Forge Castings, Sash Weights, &c. & Have on hand a number of New and Second-hand ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

Nos. 198 and 200 LACOCK and 37 SANDUSKY STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

TSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Office and Warehouse, BINGHAM corner between Liberty and Ninth streets, S.S.

ITTSBURGH, P. BAKEWELL. } PEARS. } CAMPBELL.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, 1875.

The report of the condition of the New York associated banks as received by wire to-day is as follows:

	Feb. 27.	March 6.	
Loans, increase	$292,017,000	$292,500,800	Inc.$ 488,800
Specie, decrease	15,921,800	13,565,100	Dec. 2,616,700
Circulation	22,482,500	22,410,100	Dec. 72,400
Deposits, decrease	233,607,500	230,110,900	Dec. 3,496,600
Legal tenders, decrease	51,900,600	50,150,800	Dec. 1,749,700

London advices report a gain in bullion by the Bank of England to-day of $150,000, and the rate for money at the Exchange on Government securities at two per cent.

Gold advanced from 115 to 115¼ and closed at 114¾. The rates on gold loans were 1-32 to 1-16 per day to flat.

—The following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending March 6th, 1875:

Exchanges received	$4,114,677 84
Exchanges delivered	4,114,887 84
	$8,229,775 68
Balances paid	813,643 36
Balances received	813,513 36
	$1,627,289 72

The Manager of the Clearing House writes us that the report for the preceding week was sent as usual, but did not appear, viz.:

Exchanges received	$3,847,574 27
Exchanges delivered	3,847,374 27
	$7,695,148 46
Balances paid	653,953 94
Balances received	653,953 94
	$1,311,907 88

This report was mailed to us on Saturday, February 27th, and the envelope in closing it bears that date stamped on the outside at the postoffice, but it did not reach us until March 2d. Hence its omission from our issue of last Monday morning.

—A glance at the reports of the condition of the National banks of this city shows that the leading institutions are plethoric with money, their deposits being much larger than reported December 31, 1874, and the proportion of cash on hands to loans and deposits greater than we have ever before noticed.

—The report of the condition of the reserve of the banks of this city, as given in the abstract by the Comptroller of the Currency of the statements rendered by the banks December 31, 1874, is as follows:

Number of banks seventeen:	
Deposits	$11,287,873
Reserve required	2,946,964
Reserve held	4,149,834
Ratio of reserve	37
Due from reserve agents	1,481,181
Specie	33,187
Legal tenders	2,635,465
United States certificates of deposit	100,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	5,000

—Banks open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

☞ Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks on Margin. Pamphlet, giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cents. Margin. Address

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$30,000

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The School Board of Etna Borough offer for sale $30,000 of School Bonds, having 5 to 20 years to run, semi-annually. Interest paid in gold. Principal redeemed from one to fifteen years. For further information, apply or address, T. W. CLANEY, Sec'y, Sharpsburg, Pa.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

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ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit Issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

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Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. ☜

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. ☜

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES,

25 barrels prime Navy Beans,

50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions,

120 bags Timothy Seed,

75 bags Clover Seed,

20 tubs Roll Butter,

150 bars Older Jelly, (gallons),

30 barrels 3-year-old Vinegar, 18 ½ gal.

HENRY REA, Jr., Liberty street, opp. Smithfield.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY,

J. L. Dunseath & Co.

PORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

801 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. B. HAYS & SON,

PORK PACKERS.

BACON, MESS PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, CARBON OILS,

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

281 and 283 LIBERTY STREET.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	66½	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107½	
Reading, sales	57	57
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	135	
Mine Hill, sales	50½	
Lehigh Valley, sales	59½	
Allegheny Valley	91½	
Central Transportation Co	44½	
Empire Transportation Co	54	
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b.	74½	75½

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 6, 1875.

Business among the wholesale and commission merchants continues rather moderate in nearly all branches, with a very limited volume of transactions in some lines. The general aspect of business in this city confirms the opinion that no permanent or complete improvement of business can take place until the resumption of operations in the rolling mills. Our trade is largely dependent upon general trade, and where there is little manufacturing, the prospect is improving, which will, of course, react favorably upon Pittsburgh interests when work is resumed again in our manufactories. Hon. E. A. Walker, in a recent address before the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, took a hopeful view of the future, saying that retrenchment and economy have been so generally practiced by the people for the last year and a half, that mercantile and individual indebtedness has been much reduced, and we are approaching nearer that golden mean which is to be the basis of confidence and business activity in the near future. The process of recovery will necessarily be slow, but it will nevertheless be sure, and the assurance, by so high an authority, that we are once more on the road to prosperity, will cheer on the work of reinstallation. The winter has been one of uncommon severity, and the spring trade has, in consequence, been delayed; but there are many indications that the season will be a more prosperous one than either of the two preceding years. The panic taught some wholesome lessons, and we believe they have quite generally been profited by.

In values to-day there were movements, of a rather slight character, but of some importance as showing the tendency of the markets. In grain transactions, corn and oats both sold a shade below former figures, while wheat about held its own. Flour and feed were unchanged, and there was little new to note in country produce. In groceries, the mover of the new tax bill is still operating to strengthen sugars and tobaccos, while tea and coffees are quiet and easy. The same law, having abolished the ten per cent. rebate in the tariff on refined sugars, has strengthened the market for that article somewhat. Dry goods are unchanged with a limited trade as yet, but with a fair prospect for the coming season. Provisions are moving steadily, without quotable change in prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last, are as follows:

Week ending	Feb. 13	Feb. 20	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Flour, bbls	8,493	4,962	8,018	7,474
Apples, bbls	362	143	1,812	1,209
Cheese, lbs	158	180	20	50
Corn, sks	5,275	3,220	5,789	1,788
Wheat, sks	1,426	1,469	4,082	2,578
Oats, sks	3,601	2,961	2,917	1,349
Rye, sks	510	201	443	288
Barley, sks	1,469	6,528	12,967	11,464
Butter, pkgs	529	423	470	726
Bacon, pcs	4,178	13,210	6,407	3,102
Lard, pkgs	1,056	300	219	284
Potatoes, bush	770		7,240	7,941
Hay, bales	2,740	2,585	2,145	2,218

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

SALES ON CHANGE.—There was a fair attendance at the Board of Trade rooms this morning, with a good degree of activity in transactions, the figures of the trade being about the previous day being to a certain degree compensated for. The sales to-day included seven cars of grain, 1,000 barrels of flour, and the two days foot up nearly 88,000. The following are the sales reported:

2 cars red winter wheat, per bushel.....$ 1 15
2 cars white oats, per bushel.....63
2 cars white oats, per bushel.....63½
1 car white oats, per bushel.....64
1 car white oats, per bushel, on track.....64
200 barrels flour, mixed, on track.....7 75
2 cars shelled corn, high-mixed.....73½
1 car shelled corn, high-mixed.....74
1 car shelled corn, high-mixed.....75
2 cars shelled corn, low-mixed.....72
1 car shelled corn, low-mixed.....p. t.
1 car timothy hay, per ton.....19 00
1 car upland prairie hay.....19 50
1 car upland prairie hay.....19 00
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GRAIN.—There continues to be a fair movement in the market for wheat, but poor quality are dull with little doing. Receipts are light, having been 3,400 bushels during the past week, 2,700 bushels were sold. Wheat is quiet and unchanged here although a firmer feeling is reported in the East. We quote choice white at 1 15@1 16 per bushel; 1 13 @ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27 @ bushel. Corn—Receipts 4,000 bushels; 3,000 @1 16. Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15 @1 17. Corn was active with a rather easier feeling. The sales of 4,000 bushels were at the Chamber of Commerce this morning, and the quotations for corn and other reports indicates a slight weakening of the market. We quote shelled at 73@74c @ bushel for high mixed; 72@73c for mixed; low-mixed, car as sold this morning at 72c—rather an outside price. Rye—Receipts 1,000 bushels having changed hands on Change to-day at about former prices; we quote 95c @ bushel for white; 92@94c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged.

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	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
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FEED.—Bran sold during the past week 2,218 bales. We note sales of 1 car timothy at $22 00; 1 car do at a private price; 1 car upland prairie at $20 50; 1 car do at $20 00. The market is firm and fairly active. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00; do, to arrive, $20 00@ 21 00; mixed timothy, $19 00@20 00; loose hay is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling from store at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED.—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 @ cwt; shorts are dull and unchanged, which is reported at $1 35 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 @ cwt; oatmeal $4 90@5 00 @ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—Receipts for the past two weeks have been exceedingly liberal, being 1,209 bbls and 362 bbls for the past week. The market is dull this week. The stock having been low, shows that the first opportunity of getting the supplies in the market, which they ask packers to refute, they (the packers) having refused to give their returns for publication. It says, first, the receipts of product at St. Louis from November 1st to February 23d have been 3,336,220 lbs of bacon and 5,963,005 lbs and 9,150 barrels of pork. Chaining this 200 lbs to the barrel, we have 1,331,800 lbs of meat in this shape, which, added to the above, make 12,295,305 lbs of meat sent into St. Louis from outside packing points. The number of hogs packed in the city since November 1 may be safely estimated at 600,000 head. Suppose we figure the average net weight of these hogs at 200 lbs, this would make 60,000,000 lbs of meat. Deduct 7,000,000 lbs for heads and feet, and we have left 53,000,000 lbs. This, added to receipts, makes 65,295,305 lbs as the meat manufactured and received since November 1st. There has been shipped of bacon, 14,106,805 lbs; of pork (in bbls), 20,143,284 lbs, and pork (in bbls), 5,919,060 lbs; or a total of 44,211,309 lbs. This, deducted from 99,295,305 lbs, leaves 54,084,181 lbs of meat on hand in St. Louis. Receipts of lard have been since November 1st, 2,417,630 lbs. The manufacture, calling the yield as low as 85 lbs per hog, has been 15,912,000 lbs, shipments have been 18,322,100 lbs, leaving 2,107,630 lbs on hand. Therefore, with 55,024,351 lbs of hog meat and 2,107,630 lbs of lard on hand in St. Louis, and the packing houses all filled with cheap ice, which will facilitate summer packing, it does not look as though the country was going to get out of meat, or grease either, very soon.

Groceries.

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Green Coffees.	¥ lb.	Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	21@	Standard A	10½@
Choice Rio	20½@	Confectioners' A	10½@
Prime Rio	20 @	Standard extra C	10½@
Good Rio	19½@	Franklin extra C	9¾@
Ordinary	17 @	American extra C	9¼@
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9¾
Rio, in papers	22 @	Crushed	11¼@
Rio, in bulk	20½@	Crushed	11¼@
Java, in papers	41 @	Granulated	11¼@
Java, in bulk	40½@	Granulated	11¼@
Teas.		Molasses.	¥ gal.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N.O.	72c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	68c
Japan	50@$1 00	Syrups.	
Oolong	25@$1	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	60@	Sugar drips	65c
Extra fine	75@$1	Syrup grades	45@50c
Rice.		Raisins.	
Choice Carolina	8@8½c	Layers, 5 box	$3 25
Patna	7½@8 c	Valentias, ¥ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7½@7½c	Currants, ¥ lb	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@11c
Cloves	55 c	Starch.	¥ lb.
Cassia	17½@18½c	Common	5½c
Pepper	40 @45	Silver gloss	9½c
Candles.		Corn	10½c
Star, full weight	18c		
Star, light weight	15c		

The market for Rio coffee at Baltimore is reported as follows by the *American*: The market has been very much depressed since our last report, and prices have considerably declined, but at the close there is much better feeling, with more indications of activity. The receipts since the 26th inst. have been 32,356 bags. The stock in first hands to-day at this port is about 55,000 bags. The total stock of all United States ports on the 4th inst. was estimated at 240,000 bags. The sales from first hands during the week have been 27,475 bags. Quotations are revised as follows: Fair cargoes 16½@16¾c for ordinary; 17@17½c for fair; 17½@ 18c for good, and 18@18½c for prime, and jobbing lots 16½c for ordinary to fair; 17@17½c for good; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

The latest Rio advices are as follows:

RIO JANEIRO, March 3, 1875.—Purchases 34,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 34,000 bags; sailing, 15,000 bags; stock, 195,000 bags; receipts, 7,400 bags. Price, 8¾@9. Baltimore flour 16½; stock, 16,000 bbls. Exchange 27d.

The Baltimore *American* continues firm at the advanced quotations, which are as follows:

Spun roll	60@63c	Rough & Ready	55@58c
Half Java	60@63c	Fine Cut Plugs	55@60c
Black Tans	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Cut and Dry	50@60c
Golden Leaf	55@60c	Scotch Snuff	60@65c
Louisville Cav.	60@70c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	56@62c	Six Twist	45@48c
Virginia Pens	60@64c	Cigars	
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Penn'a Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	60@65c	Connecticut	25@30
Flounders	62@65c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Pigtail	65@	$1 Havana	90@150

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Star, full weight	18c		
Star, light weight	15c		

The market for Rio coffee at Baltimore is reported as follows by the *American*: The market has been very much depressed since our last report, and prices have considerably declined, but at the close there is much better feeling, with more indications of activity. The receipts since the 26th inst. have been 32,356 bags. The stock in first hands to-day at this port is about 55,000 bags. The total stock of all United States ports on the 4th inst. was estimated at 240,000 bags. The sales from first hands during the week have been 27,475 bags. Quotations are revised as follows: Fair cargoes 16½@16¾c for ordinary; 17@17½c for fair; 17½@ 18c for good, and 18@18½c for prime, and jobbing lots 16½c for ordinary to fair; 17@17½c for good; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

The latest Rio advices are as follows:

RIO JANEIRO, March 3, 1875.—Purchases 34,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 34,000 bags; sail

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be
Fifteen Cents Per Week.
Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 7, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.93	28	88	N. E.	Gentle	L. now
2 P.M.	29.54	37	89	E.	Gentle	L. now
9 P.M.	29.65	33	100	N. E.	Gentle	H snow

Mean barometer....29.70 Highest thermom... 33
Mean thermometer.30.02 Lowest thermo n... 27

The Centennial Tea Party.

The ladies having charge of the arrangements for the Centennial tea party, to be held at Library Hall during the second week in April, are busily engaged in the work and are making satisfactory progress. The organization is composed of some of our most prominent and patriotic women. They hold their meetings at the residence of the President, Mrs. S. Jones, Duquesne way, and are being encouraged in every way in their undertaking. The affair promises to be a great success.

The Conduit Company.

A rumor was current on Saturday to the effect that the Columbia Conduit Company would soon again have its pipe line in operation, but inquiry failed to elicit any satisfactory information as to how the connection was to be made. The officers of the company are said to be satisfied with the action of the Legislature in refusing to pass the Free Pipe bill, inasmuch as it gave them a monopoly of the business, and they could charge what they pleased. They state that they will be pumping oil in a few days.

Our Public Schools.

Professor Churchill, of Oberlin, Ohio, has published an article on our public school system which is deserving of attention, and should be carefully read by every educator and member of a board of education in the country. He says that too many hours of study are exacted of pupils in the public schools; that instructors are careless of the amusement of children; that the courses of study require too much of only a few of the brighter ones being able to perform the labor required in the time allotted. He advocates not the lowering the standard of the high school, but the lengthening of the time devoted to the lower grades.

Stamps on Checks, Drafts, etc.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass has issued the following circular: Section 15 of the act of February 8, 1875, provides that a bank check, draft, order, or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents. By this enactment, checks, etc., drawn on time, are liable to the stamp tax, as well as those payable at sight or on demand; so also are receipts and all other vouchers, taken by banks, bankers or trust companies for the payment of money by them. Collectors are hereby instructed to cause a copy of this circular to be delivered to all banks, bankers and trust companies in their respective districts, and to note upon their lists of such banks, etc., the date of delivery.

The Smallpox in Allegheny.

The Allegheny city pest-house, located at Claremont, now contains three small-pox patients. One of these—James King by name—was received a week or ten days ago. The second is the negro who had been applying at the health office in this city for shelter on Thursday, and finding no refuge on this side, was taken in by the Allegheny authorities. The third case was taken up on Friday. He had also wandered about the streets in this city before his advent in Allegheny.

The child of Mr. Mitchell, on Arch street, heretofore mentioned as being down with the disease, died Friday evening, and was buried by the Health Officer. Another child of Mr. Mitchell is also prostrated with the dreadful disease, together with a child of Mrs. McAleer, who lives next door.

About Freights.

The Cumberland *News* of March 5th says: We hear that a car load of merchandise was brought to this city yesterday from the East, on the Pennsylvania road. When it was hauled up to the Baltimore and Ohio depot, that company's officers would not allow it to be unloaded there, and it had to be taken to a siding in the upper part of the city, involving cartage, charges, etc., the Pennsylvania Company not having a depot of its own. This day, however, chronicled a positive concession by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Cumberland freights, a reduction having been made on the fifth class—which includes groceries, etc.—from thirty to eighteen cents, or forty per cent. This reduction is denominated "special," which means, outside of road lingo, temporary. We hope it will be permanent, like the coal tariff.

Baltimore's Interest in the Connellsville Railroad.

The Cumberland *News* says: A proposition is now pending before the Baltimore City Council authorizing the sale of the city's interest in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (amounting to some $2,447,350 in bonds and accrued interest thereon) to the Baltimore and Ohio Company. An offer has been made on the part of the company to pay $1,000,000 of these securities, in annual instalments of $40,000 until the year 1900, and then to discharge whatever part of the debt may remain unpaid. The deferred payments are to bear interest at six per cent. per annum. The Baltimore and Ohio Company now owns and controls all the rolling stock and equipment of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and are virtually working it. The Baltimore city investment is not profitable, and to dispose of the interest would appear to be a judicious proceeding.

An Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

The unprecedented calls upon the resources of this association during the present long, cold winter, compels us to follow the worthy example of institutions of much greater magnitude, by making a statement of our present condition, hoping that its perusal will prompt the benevolent and wealthy, who have not already done so, to come to our aid. Notwithstanding the generous response to our appeals, and the fact that many of our noble-hearted citizens have contributed freely of money, coal, food, shoes and clothing, the supply has been far from being adequate to the demand, and hundreds of children in Pittsburgh, to-day, are without either shoes or stockings. We have collected and expended nearly seven thousand dollars, and have no doubt that the supplies donated for disbursement would aggregate another thousand, and yet we find ourselves in debt, while the earth is still locked fast in the icy clasp of winter, and thousands of our fellow beings looking to us for their daily bread. Our warehouse which we were compelled to establish (the rent and labor of which are free to the association), so great was the rush of applicants at the homes of the managers, does not contain food enough to enable us to go on one week longer, unless we cut off the supplies we have been furnishing to the poor of Lawrenceville, Oakland, Birmingham, Mount Washington and South Pittsburgh. If we are compelled to do this, hundreds of worthy families must starve. Every manager has in her districts more or less families, where, in addition to poverty, there is sickness, helpless infancy, and infirm old age, with no other support than that given by us; and the thought of suspending our work, while so many avenues to occupation are closed, and the wintry wind and the howling of the wolf at the door make the cry of the poor for help heard all over our thoroughfares, is too painful to be thought of for a moment. We *earnestly solicit all who possibly can*, to send us money, food, fuel, clothing; anything that will sustain life and prevent suffering will be most acceptable.

We might record many acts, and gifts of benevolence received during the winter, did time and space allow, but, as they will all be recorded in our yearly report, we will note but one. Ever since the middle of January we have received, on each successive Saturday a large hamper of delicious bread, for the poor, from Brinton's Station—a gift from the people there, sent by Mr. Lukins, with his own contribution, and brought by Dr. R. H. and Joseph Lukins *by express* to us, free of charge. The fact, that the report of suffering in the city, has stimulated these kind-hearted people to do *this*, is very significant, and ought to be an incentive to every one to do all in their power to relieve the suffering by which we are surrounded. Donations of food and *clothing may be sent to* 357 Liberty street to the care of Miss Emily Flemings.

MRS. LEVI WARD,
Secretary.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Failure of an Attempted Compromise—The Breach Widening—Garrett's Ultimatum.

The latest development in the contest between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad companies, is an unsuccessful attempt on behalf of President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, to bring about a settlement of the differences between the two companies by arbitration.

PRESIDENT JEWETT TO PRESIDENT GARRETT.

Mr. Jewett, in addressing Mr. Garrett on the subject, speaks of the bitter antagonism between two such corporations as a public calamity, and that its continuance "must seriously impair the credit and standing of all American enterprises and American management." He then says:

"If the differences between the two companies are so radical that they cannot be reconciled by yourselves, are not the interests you represent so general, and do they not to such an extent involve the interests of others as to justify the public and those whose interests are directly involved, in expecting, and myself, as the representative of one of those intetests, in suggesting their reference to impartial and experienced men, in whom you both have confidence, and in whose advice, under ordinary circumstances, you would both place great reliance? It would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in the settlement of the existing unfortunate controversy, and to that end my services are at your command."

MR. GARRETT'S REPLY.

Mr. Garrett replies to the above note, stating in effect that until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company restored absolutely the use of the Camden and Amboy road, New York, to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and those whom it serves, it would be injudicious to attempt to make any co-operative arrangement.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

Mr. Jewett, still wishing to bring about a compromise, replied to Mr. Garrett as follows:

"Without regard to the causes leading to the present antagonism between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, of which it does not become me to express any opinion, would it not be judicious, wise and creditable to all parties to refer the whole question to the judgment of disinterested men, by whose decisions all causes of differences might be reconciled and adjusted, including in such reference the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, so that whatever might be finally determined should apply not only to the connections West, but the connections East to and from New York, and to have such adjustment put in such form and ratified by the Board of the respective companies, that hereafter it could not be disturbed upon the mere motion of an agent or officer of either company? I would be glad if I could be the means of saving the companies, as well as the public, from the present disorganized and disastrous state of affairs."

MR. GARRETT'S ULTIMATUM.

To the above, Mr. Garrett responded as follows:

"The Baltimore and Ohio Company adheres to its determination to maintain its independent relations. It cannot, therefore, submit the control of its policy and business either to other railway companies or to third parties. In order to restore harmony, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company must remove its steps. Reckless reduction of rates by that company will prove illusory in accomplishing the object proposed, of forcing the Baltimore and Ohio Company into any combination contrary to the fixed principles of its management. Good will follow from the present extraordinary course of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The serious injuries which will be taught by the history of the present wild hostilities against the Baltimore and Ohio Company will tend to calmer counsels, to more good sense and to fairer dealings in the future."

VANDERBILT AND SCOTT.

It was rumored that Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, had made overtures to Col. Scott, much in the same spirit as that manifested by Mr. Jewett towards Mr. Garrett, tendering friendly officers in bringing about a compromise. This seems to have been a mistake, as Col. Scott, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, replied:

"I have not corresponded with Mr. Vanderbilt on the subject referred to. If President Garrett desires to cease his destructive policy, as now developed in his war upon the railroad property of the country, it seems to me that there is a much more business mode than that of resorting to the press. This Company is willing at all times to consider any question that may arise between it and its competitors in a friendly spirit, having in view the object of properly protecting its own shareholders, and the interests of the public."

PASSENGER RATES.

There have been no reductions in passenger rates, by the Baltimore and Ohio, corresponding with the new cut rates by the Pennsylvania line, and it is said that the Baltimore company will not make any further reduction, for the reason that they claim not to be seriously affected in their business by the late move of their competitor. On the other hand, the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Baltimore, declare that the sales of tickets over their route have been very largely augmented under the late reduction, for the simple reason that people who wished to make trips to Cincinnati were not willing to pay ten dollars for tickets via the Baltimore and Ohio when they purchase them for six dollars via the Pennsylvania route, and that they were not going to pay ten dollars to the Baltimore and Ohio for tickets to Chicago when they could be had at the Pennsylvania office for eight dollars.

There was a rumor current in Baltimore that the Pennsylvania intended to reduce the fare by the Baltimore and Potomac road, Baltimore to Washington and return, to one dollar—just half the fare now charged on both roads. The Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road, so long known to be traveling public, has taken the lion's share of this traffic, and a reduction as contemplated would touch Garrett in a tender spot. The rumor, however, has not been confirmed.

THE FARE AT TOLEDO.

The reduction of the rates from Chicago to Baltimore and Washington, by the Pennsylvania line, is indirectly benefiting Toledo. Before the war commenced, the fare from Toledo to either Baltimore or Washington, over the Baltimore line by way of Mansfield, was $15 75, but the Baltimore and Ohio reduction brought it to $11 25 and $13 25, respectively. The Toledo *Commercial*, in noting the reduction of the rate over the Pennsylvania line to $8, from Chicago to Baltimore and Washington, remarks: "As the city's contract with the Pennsylvania Company compels it to prorate the tariff out of this city with Chicago, we will receive the benefit of the reduction without delay, undoubtedly."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug "Leopard," in admiralty, and the same vs. the steam tug "Little Giant." On motion Patterson & Bishop were allowed to intervene in each of said cases.

Barr & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

J. Klee & Bro., *et. al.*, vs. J. H. and J. E. Meharg. On petition of John Meharg, and by consent of the solicitor for petitioning creditors and debtors, leave was granted to discontinue these proceedings.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the German United Evangelical Protestant church, of Allegheny, for a charter.

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society of Pittsburgh for amendment of charter.

In the divorce case of Harriet C. Hoss vs. Chas. W. Hoss, A. F. Alexander was appointed Commissioner.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of R. & J. Watson vs. Wm. H. Brown, previously reported, returned a verdict of $5,952 for plaintiffs.

In the slander suit of George Garrick vs. John Wick, the verdict was for plaintiff for $675.

Anna Catharine Roeser filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Philip Roeser, and a subpœna was awarded.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

McBrown vs. Homestead Bank; Cochran vs. Sim *et al.*; Penecost vs. Krauss; Hastings vs. Frazier Bros.; Getty & Co. vs. O'Toole; Hilty vs. Frey; Carnahan vs. Ward; Hale vs. Friend; McVay, Walker & Co. vs. Pittsburgh and Cle. M. and L. Company; Darwin vs. Murphy; Molinare vs. Cavenaugh.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Bernard Speh, found guilty of selling liquor without a license, on oath of William Ross, was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

Edward Brannon, found guilty on oath of Mary Rosch, of fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to pay the usual fine and penalty imposed in such cases.

Teddy Finn and John Finn, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Bridget Lavelle, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, were called for sentence. John Finn was sent to Workhouse for one year. The other defendant was sent to the Reform School.

William Riley, indicted on oath of Patrick Mulholland, for aggravated assault and battery, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The following letter explains itself:

BEAVER COLLEGE AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
BEAVER, PA., March 6, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I inclose draft for $36 50 to your order, for the relief of the Kansas and Nebraska sufferers. This is the result of an entertainment given by the pupils of our school for this purpose.

Yours truly,
R. T. TAYLOR, President.

DRAWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Its Great Practical, Æsthetical and Moral Advantages.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We are very much surprised to learn that the directors of one of our city ward schools, are about to petition the Central Board to grant them the privilege of discontinuing the study of drawing in the school under their charge. This is the more surprising in the face of the fact that the Pittsburgh public schools are fast obtaining a national reputation as models in improved methods of instruction and practical courses of study.

The wise course of the Central Board, in authorizing and introducing an admirable course of drawing in our ward schools and High School, with the same advantages in our evening schools, and the gratifying results already produced, has added very much to the general popularity and reputation of the schools both at home and abroad. In view of the fact that France, Germany, England and all progressive nations at the present time are encouraging and fostering the practice of drawing in their public school systems, as a matter of wise statesmanship and national polity, our Central Board should congratulate themselves that they were among the first in this country to substantially recognize its great benefits by introducing it as a graded study.

It is now accepted as a *truism* that drawing is the fundamental principle of all our manufacturing, architectural and mechanical industries; and it has also been that nine-tenths of the pupils who are educated in our public schools are to be our future manufacturers, artizans and mechanics. Is any other argument necessary to convince our local boards that they should be more liberal and important in our primary and grammar schools as reading, writing and arithmetic? To the mind of the writer it is self-evident.

Ignoring the great utility of drawing in the practical industries of the country, and its dollar and cent advantages to the working peoplenand manufacturers, and through them to the nation, it is one of the most potent and beneficial disciplinarian instrumentalities that can be used in our schools.

In an experience of twenty-five years as a teacher, part of the time even before drawing was thought of in this country as a study in the schools on account of its practical importance, in the utilitarian sense of the word, we have found it, both in our experience as a pupil and teacher, an excellent device for diverting the attention and relieving the pupils of much of the irksomeness and *ennui* of long hours of study and recitation, which are apt to be constant companions of the student from alpha to omega. By practicing it in afternoon with books, purely as a means of recreation and amusement, we are advancing the cultivation of the social, moral and æsthetical nature of the pupils.

One of the most radical defects in our schools, is the tendency on the part or the teachers themselves to depend entirely upon books and the thoughts of others for their stock in trade, without an original thought or independent action of their as to the subjects taught. The same fault is instilled into the minds of the pupils, thus making them complete machines and dwarfing their faculties, perhaps forever. There can be no more powerful instrumentality than drawing, properly graded from the simplest elements and rudest forms, up through all the beauties of perspective, mechanical and free hand, to develop the observing faculties. Certainly any reasonable amount of expenditure on the part of directors and school boards that will, even in a small degree, accomplish this much needed reform, should be carefully fostered and encouraged.

The æsthetical advantages of art education can not be estimated; the drawing of a leaf, a bud or a flower from nature delights the soul and mind of the child, and may touch a chord in his moral nature that will vibrate eternity. He will acquire a taste for the study of nature, through the development of his observing faculties which are brought into use by the contemplation of her beauties and mysteries.

"Every work of art, whatever may be its form, small or great, figured, sung, or uttered—every work of art, truly beautiful and sublime, throws the soul into a gentle or severe reverie that elevates it toward the infinite. The infinite is the common limit, after which the soul aspires upon the wings of imagination as well as reason, by the route of the sublime and beautiful, as well as by that of the true and good. The emotion that the beautiful produces, turns the soul from this world; it is the beneficent emotion that art produces for humanity." PROGRESS.

THE COUNTY PRISON SOCIETY

Eighth Annual Report—Operations of the Year.

The eighth annual report of the Allegheny County Prison Society, as prepared by the President, Rev. J. L. Milligan, fully attests the wisdom and benevolence of its organization, in the amount of good which has been accomplished. There are many difficulties in the way of raising means and carrying out plans for the alleviation of those who, through misfortune, or from wilful violation of law, become inmates of prisons. Notwithstanding these obstacles, the County Prison Society seems to have made very commendable progress, as is shown by the following summary of the year's work:

Prisoners released under the insolvent laws	22
Prisoners released, insufficient charge of indictment	5
No. of cases settled in aldermen's hands	18
No. discharged for whom food and work were secured	75
No. supplied with small sums of money	70
No. supplied with tickets to leave the city	180
No. of prisoners' families assisted	20
No. of sick visits	5
No. granted free transportation by Wm. Thaw	3

In addition to the above, there were daily visits to the county jail, religious services every Sabbath therein, and weekly visits to the penitentiary by a committee.

The receipts for the year were $979 93, all of which was expended in relief, railroad fare, etc. There were contributions from sixteen individuals and firms, among which were the following: P. Hamm, $200; Wm. Frew, $200; Wm. Thaw, $100; Henry Lloyd, $100. The remaining sums were $25 and under. It will thus be seen that the financial burden is borne by a very few, but in due time others will be added to the list of contributors.

The labors of Rev. James Dermitt, as agent of the society, are duly acknowledged and commended.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Prosecutions Entered and Fines Imposed.

Mr. Zadok Street, Superintendent, and Mr. Michael Dean, Agent of the Humane Society, are vigorously pushing their work, and have made very commendable progress in inducing and enforcing kind treatment to dumb brutes, especially horses.

On Saturday a driver on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, was arrested for working a horse having a sore shoulder. A fine of ten dollars was imposed by Alderman Kreuter, and Mr. Mathews, Superintendent of the road, paid the amount.

Officer Dean also caused the arrest of one Andrew Zilzman, for cruelty to animals. Zilzman, it appears, drives a coke wagon from the Connellsville Railroad depot to one of the furnaces on the South Side, and in doing so used a mule with sore shoulders and both front legs peeled. He was taken before Alderman Anderson, where he was fined ten dollars and costs.

THE UNSIGNED WARRANT.

Application for a Mandamus Upon the Mayor.

In the Common Pleas No. 2, on Saturday, Messrs. Brown and Slagle applied for a *mandamus* to compel Mayor McCarthy to sign a warrant drawn in favor of Jacob H. Walter, for $550 33, for work done on Hiland avenue distributing reservoir, during the month of January last. An alternative writ of *mandamus* was ordered by Judge Kirkpatrick and made returnable on the 13th inst. at ten A. M. The bill was approved by the Water Committee, and a certificate issued by the Controller to the Mayor for a warrant, but the Mayor refused to sign for the reason that he believed that the contractors of the reservoirs had alredy been overpaid some $20,000. He will now have a chance to show cause why he refuses to sign the warrant.

THE PRISON BOARD.

Appropriation of $50,000 for the Workhouse.

The Board of Prison Inspectors held a meeting on Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

The appointment by Warden Smith, of W. H. Gray, as Deputy Warden, was approved. The official bond of the Warden, in the sum of $20,000, was approved.

The Secretary read a communication from the Board of Managers of the Workhouse, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 of the liquor license fund in the hands of the Treasurer, for the purpose of completing projected improvements and maintenance for the year 1875, whereupon a resolution appropriating so much of that amount as might be necessary, was adopted.

After approving a number of bills the Board adjourned.

Gough at Library Hall.

To-morrow evening at Library Hall, John B. Gough will deliver his second and last lecture, this season, choosing for his subject "Eloquence and Orators." Mr. Carl Retter, Mr. J. J. Benitz, Mrs. Dr. Sadler and Miss Teresa Henne will give their aid to make the evening pass pleasantly.

Boiler Explosion.

The steam boiler at the works of Mr. Czarnecki, Fallmaster, near Evergreen, exploded on Saturday. Fortunately no one was hurt. But a short time previous to the explosion three of the workmen were in close proximity to the boiler.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL HYPOTHECATION.

The Borough of McKeesport vs. the Connellsville Railroad Company.

On Saturday in the Common Pleas No. 1, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and James Evans, filed a bill in equity on behalf of the borough of McKeesport against the Connellsville Railroad Company, alleging that the respondents violated the law in hypothecating certain of the bonds of the borough. It is averred that, by act of Assembly passed April 26, 1854, the provisions of a previous act were extended to the boroughs of McKeesport and Birmingham, authorizing each to subscribe for 2,000 shares of the stock of the respondent company, amounting to $100,000, and to issue bonds to the company for the amount of stock subscribed. That on August 30, 1855, the borough of McKeesport did subscribe for 2,000 shares of stock and did issue its bonds for the same, bearing date of September 1, 1855, payable to respondent or bearer thirty years after date, with semi-annual coupons attached for interest thereon at six per cent. per annum. That by the said act of Assembly the respondent was not authorized to sell the bonds at any rate below the amount which would make them par at seven per cent. per annum, thus making eighty-five and five-sevenths per cent. the minimum rate at which the bonds might be sold. That on or about the 25th of October, 1867, the company borrowed from Thompson Bell & Co., bankers, then doing business in Pittsburgh, the sum of $11,750, giving its promissory notes for the same, and in addition pledging and hypothecating to Bell & Co., as collateral security for the payment of the notes, $47,000 of the bonds, with coupons attached, with authority, in default of payment of the notes at maturity, to deliver the bonds to Work, Young & McCouch, in Philadelphia, to cause them to be sold at the Board of Brokers, and to apply the proceeds of such sales to the payment of the notes and interest and charges. That the defendant made default in the payment of the notes and the bonds were thrown upon the market and sold at the rate of about nine per cent., or including the accrued interest, at the rate of about seven cents on the dollar, the whole amount only realizing the sum of $4,382 50, Thompson Bell & Co. becoming the purchasers. The bonds alleged to have been hypothecated and now in the possession of Thompson Bell & Co., are given as follows: Twenty bonds of $1,000 each, numbered sixty-one to eighty, including both numbers; seventeen bonds, of $500 each, numbered from 61 to fifty-two, including both numbers; ten bonds, of $1,000 each, numbered 181 to 190, including both numbers, and eighty bonds of $100 each, 201 to 280, including both numbers. The balance of the bonds were issued, amounting to $55,000, is alleged to be in the possession of the respondent company. The complainant asks that a decree may be made directing the redemption to be canceled and a surrender to the complainant of all the bonds so issued and in the possession of the Railroad Company, and that they pay over the amount with interest of the bonds sold to Thompson Bell & Co.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell appears this evening as *Jane Eyre*, a character in which she has won considerable reputation. The little lady has ever been a favorite here, and may reasonably expect good patronage during her present visit. "Jane Eyre" will only be given during the first of the week, after which it will be replaced by "The Pearl of Savoy."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Miss Nully Pieris, the great vocalist; Kine brothers, specialty artists; Clara Belmont, songstress; the Manchester & Jennings combination; Joe Lang, and all the old favorites, will appear in a succession of brilliant performances at Trimble's, the only legitimate variety theater in the city. Manager Aims is determined to give his patrons the very best show going, and as a result, is reaping a full reward in the way of greenbacks. Matinees will be given on Wednesday and Saturday.

The Tennesseans.

This band of colored singers, who created a very favorable impression here during November, will give concerts this week at the following places: Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, this evening; Smithfield M. E. Church, this city, to-morrow evening; matinee and evening at Library Hall on Wednesday; East Liberty M. E. Church on Thursday evening; Butler street M. M. church on Friday evening.

Patents Granted to Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of patents issued to citizens of Pennsylvania for the week ending March 2, 1875, reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C.:

E. Barrowclough, Chester, Nut or Collar Locks.
W. M. Brownlack, Limerick, Mowing Machine.
W. M. Henderson, Philadelphia, Hydraulic Car Brake.
W. M. Henderson, Philadelphia, Steam and Air Brake.
John Stirk, Lancaster, Running Gear for Vehicles.
George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pneumatic Pump.
S. L. Bergstresser, Laurelton, Camera.
F. Dickson, Lancaster, Laurelton, Photo Plate Holder.
A. Chalfant, Lancaster, Warming Railroad Cars.
S. P. Rider, Pittsburgh, Casting Tubular Artificial Legs.
C. E. and S. L. Wiegand, Philadelphia, Argand Gas Burner.
Joseph Kaufman, Philadelphia, Hinges.
C. G. Marshall, Philadelphia, Grate for Heating Stoves.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.
H. G. Moehring, Philadelphia, Lamp Burner.
C. Wells, Pittsburgh, Machine for Printing Bale Ties.
A. J. Wells, Pittsburgh, Bale Tie.
R. Nichols, Philadelphia, Organ Pneumatic Action.
J. Van Hagen, Philadelphia, Grinding Apparatus.
W. Burkhill, Chester, Feed Water Heater.
A. N. Wolf, Allentown, Water-Wheel.
Henry York, Philadelphia, Folding Table.
H. Wilson, Pittsburgh, Case for Reversible Latches and Locks.
C. A. Fischlocher and F. A. Schmid, Erie, Fire-Escapes.
T. L. Guest, Pottstown, Spring Equalizer.
M. Johnson and S. Gissinger, Pittsburgh, Safety Valve.
F. J. Martin, Williamsport, Saw-Burring Tool.
R. C. Wright, Philadelphia, Car Truck.
D. B. Atterberry, Pittsburgh, Covered Glass Ware.
A. N. Atwood, Philadelphia, Compound for Picture Frames.
George McMullan, Lancaster, Track Clearer.
W. A. Boyden, Harrisburg, Car Coupling.
H. Hinton and D. Hinton, Philadelphia, Tempering Steel Plates.
J. Dorman, Philadelphia, Looms.
David Frost, Latrobe, Band Cutting Feeder of Threshing Machines.
A. A. Hains, Petersburg, Fluid-Ejector.
James Barker, Philadelphia, Doffing Mechanism for Carding Machines.
C. B. Edwards, Philadelphia, Ironing Machine.
L. J. Masterson, Philadelphia, Conductor's Alarm and Registering Hand Stamp.
W. L. Lamborn, Steel Works, Railroad Frog.
W. Quinn, Philadelphia, Velocipede.
George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Steam Engine Valve Gear.
E. C. Dewees, Towanda, Mowing Machine.
David Grim, Pittsburgh, Wheel for Vehicles.
Wm. Barnet Le Van, Philadelphia, Hydraulic Elevator.
J. H. Hadgway, Philadelphia, Refrigerator.
M. H. Roberts, Philadelphia, Heaters.
T. E. Allison, Philadelphia, Advertising Apparatus.
H. P. Bell, Philadelphia, Rock Drill.
Isa. Braunin, Philadelphia, Burnishing Plates for Photographic Burnishers.
J. H. Bunell, Philadelphia, Telegraph Sounder.
F. A. Byram, Philadelphia, Combined Camp Stool and Cane.
H. W. Curtis, Philadelphia, Wardrobe Bedstead.
P. Hartin & Wm. Cummins, Philadelphia, Tool for Pointing Bolts.
R. S. F. Heath, Philadelphia, Canopy-Frames.
George W. Hoover, Kutztown, Harness.
St. Clair D. Kirtley, Philadelphia, Metallic Lips for Wooden Bills.
E. A. La Bay, Philadelphia, Bird Houses.
J. C. Love, Philadelphia, Drop Light.
J. C. Love, Philadelphia, Lamp Holder.
L. J. Masterson, Philadelphia, Ticket Reels.
Alex. McKenzie, Philadelphia, Manufacturing Carriage Shackle.
William McCrosson, Philadelphia, Bits for Boring Metals.
Titus Olcn, Philadelphia, Casting Scale Levers.
F. H. Wilby, Philadelphia, Forms for Forming Watch Case Backs.
J. N. Winther, Philadelphia, Fasteners for the Meeting Rails of Sashes.

The Blair Iron and Steel Company.

A few days ago we printed an item clipped from an exchange paper, in which the Blair Iron and Steel Company—one of the most important of our home establishments—was referred to as being situated in Blair county. In making this correction, it affords us pleasure to state that the company is now erecting an additional furnace, which will be completed probably by the 1st of April, when the capacity of the works will be increased from twenty-four tons of steel per week to ninety tons per week. The demand for the product of this mill has become so great that this increase in the facilities was absolutely necessary. As soon as the improvements are completed, the mill will be run to its full capacity, and every ton of the increased yield will find a ready market. As is well known to the trade, the iron ore is converted into steel ingots, by a patented process, without the aid of blast or puddling furnaces, and the product is of a superior quality, for a great variety of purposes. The works have attracted a large share of attention from iron and steel manufacturers, both in this country and in Europe, and the new process bids fair to revolutionize the old method of making steel.

Cross Suits for Perjury.

Out of the breach of promise case just concluded in our County Court cross suits for perjury have arisen. Mr. Lindsay, one of the witnesses for the defense, who stated that he gave the plaintiff fifty dollars to settle the matter, is charged before Alderman Kreuter with perjury. Lindsay was bailed by Mr. Scott, the defendant. Subsequently Lindsay appeared before Alderman Anderson, we understand, and made a similar information against Miss McAfee.

MINNIE AUKNW has been held to bail by Alderman Anderson to answer at court a charge of feloniously appropriating a watch and chain valued at $150, the property of Ida Walker. Minnie asserts that she pawned the watch for forty dollars at the instance of the owner.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Robber Caught in the Act, but Escapes—He is Subsequently Arrested.

Shortly after midnight of Friday, subpoliceman Davis discovered a man in the act of attempting to enter the front door of the Monongahela Savings bank, corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, by means of a duplicate or false key. Davis made for the thief, but he managed to escape, not, however, before the policeman got a look at him. The matter was reported Saturday morning at the Mayor's office, with a description of the man. This resulted in the arrest, Saturday night, of a man named Thomas Scott on suspicion of being the party wanted. He was captured on Fifth avenue by detectives O'Mara and Demmel, and cornerman McGovern, and taken to the lockup. Scott answers exactly the description given by officer Davis, including a scar upon the face, and the arresting officers are positive that they have the right man. Scott is quite well known to some of the police, having been arrested a few years ago, after a desperate struggle, in Charley Gallagher's saloon, on a charge of breaking open a safe in Beaver. He was taken to the latter place for trial, and, according to the story of the police, escaped from jail. A hearing will be had before the Mayor to-day.

Thieves in Allegheny.

There is no abatement in the operations of thieves in Allegheny. On the contrary, their depredations are on the increase. Between the hours of two and three o'clock yesterday morning no less than four houses on Chestnut street were visited by a party of burglars. These houses are occupied respectively by F. W. Keuning, No. 19, Margeret Gordon, saloon keeper, No. 18; Philip Durand, liquor merchant, No. 47, and another house, the name of the occupant of which we failed to learn. At all the houses mentioned there were marks of "jimmies," auger bits and other burglarious implements, but in no case did the burglars effect an entrance.

Saturday evening the house of Richard Johnson, corner of Lacock street and Gray's alley, was visited by burglars, who broke open a trunk, and stole therefrom a watch, revolver and gold ring.

Burglars also made a raid on the saloon of Mr. Geis, on Chestnut street, yesterday morning, but were frightened away by the police.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The drift of discussion—snow drift.

"Comin' through the rye." The tax on whisky.

LET's get up a raffle for the poor. Raffle them all off.

The clock on Municipal Hall stopped at 9:30 last night.

THERE were six common cases before the Allegheny Mayor yesterday morning.

REV. A. A. GRAY, once pastor of Christ M. E. Church, this city, is lecturing in the West.

IT'LL be a smashing old freshet when it comes. Better begin stopping up the cracks.

THERE is a "charm" in March. Every one can find it by transposing its letters, if no other way.

F. BAUSMAN, Esq., of this city, was at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, March 1st.

WE ARE prepared to become one of a band of patriots sworn to murder the chief of the Water Bureau.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet this afternoon. It is said that the Mayoralty contest will be brought upagain.

A LITTLE strip of black velvet around the neck of the girl of the period is called a "dog collar," and is fashionable.

THE Old Thirteenth Regiment Association will meet next Thursday evening in the Washington Infantry armory.

E. P. JONES, Esq., has been elected President of the Wylie Avenue Improvement Commission, vice Wm. H. Hagan, deceased.

RICHARD DALE, a confessed confirmed vagrant, was granted a sojourn of ninety days in the Workhouse, by Mayor Phillips, Saturday.

HARPER'S *Bazaar* suggests the introduction of the bell-punch into our churches, to be used by the deacons when passing the contribution box.

SPELLING schools are the popular amusements just now. Can't they all combine and give us a little better spell of weather than we have been having.

AT PRESENT it is not a wise conclusion to suppose that a red nose is a shining light in the intemperance cause. A red nose in the open air will substantiate the assertion.

A MATCH game of billards has been arranged between J. B. Bessinger and Wm. Dodds for $250 a side. The time for the game has not been fixed, but it will be soon.

"CAST IRON SINKS" is painted on the sign of a plumber. "Well, who—hic said it didn't?" chuckled a drunken man, after carefully studying it over several times.

FURTHER communications on the subject of the ground-hog are not in order. But if anybody can raise other suggestions about the bluebird, he is welcome to our columns.

WOOD & CO., of McKeesport, are erecting an additional building to their works. It is their intention to run two more steam hammers, and engage extensively in making blooms.

FATHER CHRISTIE, the well known Chaplain of the Army of the Cumberland, is to deliver a lecture for the benefit of St. Vincent De Paul Society of Allegheny, on St. Patrick's night.

MR. JOSEPH CASKEY, Superintendent of Markets, recommends that the roadway round the Diamond market be repaved and that water closets be provided. The suggestions are good ones.

MAJOR A. H. GROSS, surgeon Eighteenth regiment, has been re-commissioned as such, to rank from February 22, 1873, the date of the promotion of Colonel Guthrie to the command of the regiment.

CHARLEY ROSS, the brakeman who was crushed between the cars at the outer depot of the P., Ft., W. & C. road last Wednesday, and who was then supposed to be fatally injured, is improving.

COMPANY "K" of the 14th regiment is to give an entertainment consisting of elocutionary exercises, evolutions in arms, bayonet and sword fencing, etc., in their armory, at Mansfield, on the 19th inst.

OFFICERS